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THE SALISBURY BANNER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. Terms----Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.—*Jackson.*

VOL. V. SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1858. NO. 50

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

		Express.	Mail.
LEAVE Charlotte,		1.10 A. M.	5.30 A.M.
"	Salisbury,	3.01	8.15
"	Greensboro'	5.09	10.58
"	Raleigh,	9.20	4.10
Arrive at	Goldsboro'	11.45	6.40
Leave	Goldsboro'	1.30 P. M.	6.15 A.M.
"	Raleigh,	4.10	9.10
"	Greensboro'	7.43	1.57
"	Salisbury	10.00	4.46
Arrive at	Charlotte	11.50	7.00

CHARLES F. FISHER, President.

Directors—R. M. Saunders, P. C. Cameron, Fr. Fries, G. Mebane, J. D. Bellamy, W. T. Dortch, S. Hargrave, J. I. Shaver, R. P. Dick, P. B. Hawkins, R. Gorrell.

Treasurer—C. P. Mendenhall.

Secretary—J. D. Ramsay.

The Express Train makes close through connections with Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at Raleigh; with Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road at Goldsboro' to New Berne and Beaufort, and with Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road to Wilmington; with Western North Carolina Rail Road to Statesville and West.

Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road.

Leave Columbia	7.30 a. m.	7.00 p. m.
Leave Winnsboro'	10.00 a m	9.00 p m
Leave Chester	12.40 p m	10.35 p m
Arrive Charlotte	3.44 p m	1.00 p m
Leave Charlotte,	6.00 a m	12.00 m
Leave Chester.	9.00 a m	2.10 a m
Leave Winnsboro'	11.25 a m	3.30 a m
Arrive Columbia	2.00 p m	5.35 a m

Time from Columbia to New York 46 hours—by leaving on night train. Passengers going North, wishing to save time, should take the night train.

Through Tickets may be had at Columbia, Augusta, Weldon and Charleston, for either place, and at Columbia for Goldsboro', N. C.

President—William Johnston.

Directors—A B Davidson, J H White, J A Young, Samuel McAlliley, H C Brawley, A B Springs, Theodore S Dubose, W R Robertson, Henry Lyons, A R Taylor, John Caldwell.

General Superintendent—T J Sumner.

Secretary and Treasurer—C Bouknight.

There is a double daily connection between Columbia and Weldon; also to Unionville, Glenn Springs and Spartanburg, by stages on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Laurens Rail Road.

By this Road passengers are carried from Columbia to Glenn Springs and Spartanburg C H. Leave Columbia at 7 a m; arrived at Laurens at 1 o'clock, at Glenn Springs at 6, and Spartanburg at 9 p m same day.

President—J W Simpson.

Superintendent—B S Jones.

Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel Barksdale.

There are Agents at Jalappa, Martin's Depot, and Clinton. Connects with the Greenville Road at Newberry.

Spartanburg and Union Rail Road.

This Road is 76 miles from Alston, by Unionville to Spartanburg.

President—John L. Young.

Directors—T M Lyles, J S Sims, J M Gadsbery, J T Jeter. James Billem, J Winsmith, S Bobo, G Cannon, F Scaif, S N Evans, J H Carson, T B Jeter.

King's Mountain Rail Road.

This Road connects with the Charlotte Road at Chester C H., and the South Carolina Road at Columbia, also the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and thus by Branchville to Charleston or Augusta.

President—W C Beaty.

The Cars leave Yorkville every morning at 8 a m; reaching Chester, (25 miles,) at 9 a m. Returning, leaves Chester at half past 1 o'clock (after the Columbia and Charlotte train arrives)—reaching Yorkville at 3 p m. June 9—47

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

All of these ills yield like magic to its vivifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

W. H. WYATT, only agent for Salisbury.

White Lead.

A PURE ARTICLE, for sale cheap for cash at C. A. HENEERSGN'S
April 7, 1858 tf38 Drug Store.

HOGS BOARD.

THE Subscriber will take Hogs at their Distillery to Board at the rates of 75 cents per month.
M. & E. MYERS.
March 24, 1858. 36—tf.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD, much superior and cheaper for dying than the chip Just received and for sale by W. H. WYATT,
Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

DR. J. M. HAPPOLDT,

HAS removed his Office to the one recently occupied by Dr. Todd, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he may be consulted from ½ past 8 A. M., to ½ past 12, from ½ past 2 P. M., until sunset; and when not at his office, he may be found at the "Veranda House," unless absent on professional business.

Salisbury, N. C. March 24, 1858. 36—tf.

A. & W. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building.

THE attention of GENTLEMEN is called to our stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

which we are now selling off **AT COST.**

Salisbury, June 15. 1858. 48—tf.

A Great Chance
FOR
BARGAINS,
AT
A. & W. MYERS,
NO 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

MUSLINS worth 25 cents selling for 12½ cts,
MUSLINS worth 18¾ cts selling for 10
MUSLINS, worth 12½ " selling for 4½
CALICOES, Berages and all other Summer Goods selling off

REGARDLESS OF COST,

as we are determined to close out the balance as our Summer Stock.

Salisbury, June 16, 1858. 48—tf

Ice! Ice! Ice!

THE subscriber having erected a large House adapted to the business which he has filled with ICE, will supply all orders from any part of the State adjacent to our Rail Roads at One Cent per pound. His house being located within a few feet of the track of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, he will forward Ice in any quantities free of extra charge except package and freight.

To any person wishing regular supplies of Ice during the summer, or any considerable quantity of the same, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to make satisfactory arrangements with his customers, as to the price, and for its prompt and speedy delivery. A. T. JERKINS.
Newbern, May 29, 1858 47

Equity Sale of Land.

BY order of the Court of Equity, I will offer for sale the real estate of Horace H. Beard, deceased, consisting of some of the most desirable property in the Town of Salisbury, to wit:—Parts of Lots No. 2 and 10 in the East Ward, Lots No. 68, 67, 75 and 76 in the North Ward, Lots No. 81 and 89 and parts of Lots No. 82 and 90 in the East Ward, two small lots situated on the Brinkles Ferry road about one mile from town, adjoining the lands of John I. Shaver, Jacob S. Myers and others. A tract of land containing about

25 ACRES,

lying on the Central Rail Road is about one and a half miles from town. A tract of land containing about

75 ACRES,

lying on Grants Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. D. Smith, Rev. John H. Parker and others Also, parts of Lots No 71 and 89 in the East Ward of Salisbury. Sale to take place at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 31st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This estate comprises a new and elegant brick store, one of the finest and most desirable dwelling houses in Salisbury, and houses and lots of such a variety as to be able to suit all persons desiring to purchase. Terms made known on the day of sale.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.
June 16, 1858. [Pr fee $7.00 —ts.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the town of Salisbury on Saturday the 29th of May last the following ordinances were ordered to be published to take effect from and after their publication.

Ordered, That any person who shall engage in Cock Fighting in the Town of Salisbury either for amusement or profit shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Dollars for each and every offence.

Passed Jan. 30, 1858.

Ordered, That all persons retailing or selling liquors or wines (Apothecaries and Druggists excepted) of the measure of a quart or less without license shall pay a Tax of Ten Dollars annually.

Passed April 24th, 1858.

Ordered, That any person damaging or in any wise injuring a public well of the town or its surroundings shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of Five Dollars. One half to the Informant and the other half to the use of the Town.

Passed May 29th, 1858.

Ordered, That any Rail Road Company failing to have the Bell of the Engine rung while passing in, out of, or through, the corporate limits of the Town shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Dollars for each and every offence. One half to the Informant and the other half to the use of the Town.

Passed May, 29, 1858.

J. H. ENNISS Intendent Police.
May 29 1857. 47—3t.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!
SMITH & NEWSON
IN THE FIELD!!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW OPENING at the OLD STAND formerly occupied by the late BENJAMIN JULIAN, a large variety of Confectionaries, such as

CANDIES,
NUTS,
CIGARS,
ALE,
PORTER,
LEMON SYRUP,
PICKLES, &c., &c.
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
PINE-APPLES,
RAISINS,
MARBLES, &c., &c.

All we ask is a liberal patronage, and we hesitate not in affirming, that our customers will be more than satisfied.

We intend increasing, as soon as possible, our stock to every thing saleable; and as our motto is **"quick sales and short profits,"** we are determined to **"cap the climax."**

ICE CREAM,

of different flavors will be constantly kept on hand. We will let the public know in a short time, something more of our business, in the shape of handbills.

Call and see us, we charge nothing for looking; and we are satisfied, that if you come, you will trade. Remember our terms are strictly CASH, as we keep no books, and from this fact, we can afford to sell at very low rates.

MOSES A. SMITH, ARTHUR P. NEWSON.
Salisbury, N. C. June 7, 1858. 47.tf.

Equity sale of Land.

BY ORDER of the Court of Equity, I will offer the Lands belonging to Laura C. Linn for sale at the residence of Robert J. Linn, on the 20th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Said Lands consist of 220 Acres of very superior Land, adjoining R. J. Linn's, and the lands belonging to the heirs of Isaac Kesler, dec'd. Terms of sale 6 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities. The biddings will be opened at $979.

L. BLACKMER, C.M.E.
June 5, 1858. Pr. fee $.375 6t47

LIME!

I HAVE been appointed by Dr. Wm. Curtis, Agent for the sale of his

Limestone Springs Lime,

a superior article for white washing, finishing or laying brick, which can be had at short notice, in quantities to suit purchasers.

A. H. MARTIN.
Charlotte, June 5, 1858 47

Steel Edge Plow,

with such improvements have been suggested by the Farmers from time to time, thus making our assortment the most perfect that can be found in the United States.

We also manufacture and keep on hand the latest styles and best kinds of

STRAW CUTTERS, CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES, &c., &c.

PERSONS wishing any of the above Machines, Sugar Mills or improvements, had better send in their orders early in order to secure the article desired.

INFORMATION and prices given by letter or otherwise and articles forwarded to any part of the Union.

N. BOYDEN & SON.
State Agricultural Works.
April 20, 1858. 40-3m.

ALE! For sale a lot of Jeffrey's Edinburg Ale," in bottles or jars at SMITH & NEWSON.

PICKLES! A fine lot of Pickles for sale cheap by SMITH & NEWSON.

Lemon Syrup! 1 dozen bottles of Lemon Syrup, to be had by the bottle at SMITH & NEWSON.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the consittution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills by return mail. For sale by Druggists in Salisbury

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & Co.
Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Volk & Spies, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debtors and creditors must come forward immediately and settle all business with the firm. One of the partners will leave in a short time, consequently those indebted can save cost by paying forthwith. We return our thanks to our customers and hope they will continue their patronage as heretofore on the concern.

May 18 44 VOLK & SPIES.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Spies, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I will be pleased to see old customers and as many new ones as may choose to come.

May 17 44 W. VOLK.

Segars! Segars!!
FOURTEEN VARIETIES!

BRANDS.
LAGAVIOTA COMMUNES,
Omnibus, Londres,
La Marina, Communes,
De la Industria, Loudres,
Florencia, Loudres,
De M. Arce,
La Siempraviva, Communes,
Cimene de Hierre, Loudres,
Leopoldina, Conchas,
De Gonzales, Londres,
Delicias de Rojas, Operas,
La Lirena, Londres,
Triumfo. Operas,
La Fayette, Regalias,

Just received from the Importers by
W. H. WYATT,
May 12 43 Druggist, Salisbury.

I wish to purchase Twenty

good and young Negro fellows and will pay the highest CASH prices for them.

I want them suitable for working my Texas plantations, and desire to buy as soon as I can. I would also buy girls and boys from ten to twenty years old, and want two or three families, if likely.

H. L. ROBARDS.
Salisbury May, 4th, 1858. tf49

A; MITCHELL & SON,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS & SHOES,
PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE &C.
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CLARK & HENDERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN and FURNITURE PAINTERS, Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Plain and Ornamental Paper Hanging, Glazing, &c., are prepared to execute orders in the above line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Country orders promptly attended to. Orders can be left at this Office, where enquiries may be made.

Salisbury, May 17 44

SUGAR MILLS.
HORSE POWERS & THRASHERS.

WE are now receiving orders for Horse Powers and Threshers, with and without Straw carriers. Our WESTERN NEW YORK, DOUBLE PINION AND DOUBLE GEARED, HORSE POWER, is equal to any in the world. It is so constructed that it can be operated by 4, 7 or 8 Horses at pleasure, and need only be seen to be appreciated. No Machine equal to this has ever been introduced into North Carolina. Thousands of them are annually made and sold in Western New York, the finest Wheat growing region in the Union.

We are also making five different kinds

Sugar ane Mills,

which must be seen to be appreciated. The list comprises 2 and 3 roller mills, arranged horrizontally with double cranks for hand power, also 2 and 3 roller mills, arranged perpendicularly with sweeps for horse power, and one power mill arranged with 3 horizontal rollers. The latter can in ten minutes be attached to any horse power, and his many advantages over the perpendicular mills. The above mills are all new style, with iron frames, rollers and set screws.

The three rollers mills are so arranged that the juice cannot fly off while being expressed, and having been gotten up with a full knowledge of the latest improvements and the purposes for which they are intended, we have no hesitation in saying that they are superior to any heretofore offered, and can be afforded at prices that will bring them within the reach of every Farmer and Planter, then let no one hesitate to produce this most valuable article upon his own farm.

We have lately gotten up an entire new series of our CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE

New and Important Discovery!!
INVALUABLE REMEDY!
C. ROWZEE'S
ALL HEALING SALVE!!

This new and invaluable Salve, (an original remedy) possesses indisputable intrinsic virtues. If cures, and well authenticated certificates prove any thing, there can be no cavil as to its efficacy. And I hazard the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that it is vastly superior to any other compound for the cure of Titter, Burns, Bruises, fresh cuts, Piles, Old Chronic Sores, &c., &c. It is no *Patent* Medicine—no medicinal humbug. Test it for yourselves; and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded.

Put up in boxes of three different sizes, worth 50 cents, 75 cents and $1. Forwarded to any part of the United States. Postage prepaid. For further particulars, address C. ROWZEE,
Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

N. B. Communications strictly confidential. Remember only 50 cents per box. Try it. 44

CIGARS! CIGARS!! A lot of Lash's Regalia, and other different brands just received and for sale low by SMITH & NEWSON.

PORTER! Bottle Porter of the finest quality for sale by SMITH & NEWSON.

THE
"SALISBURY BANNER."
BY JOSEPH M. NEWSON.

Terms of Subscription.
$2,00 IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

ONE SQUARE, FOURTEEN LINES, or less,
first insertion. - - - - - - - - $1,00.
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

CONTRACTS MAY BE MADE AS FOLLOWS:

	3m.	6m.	9m.	1 YEAR.
1 square,	$3 12½	$4 75	$6 38	$8 00
2 "	6 02	9 02	12 91	15 00
3 "	8 76	12 53	16 80	20 00
4 "	10 96	15 94	20 32	25 00
5 "	12 84	18 56	24 28	30 00
6 "	14 30	21 19	28 06	35 00

OCCASIONAL renewals, without additional charges, granted to those who advertise by the year.

THREE DOLLARS for announcing a candidate for office.

COURT ORDERS charged 25 per cent higher that the above rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, $10 each.

MARRIAGES, Deaths and Church Notices, not exceeding ten lines, inserted as news; obituaries and tributes of respect, at advertising rates.

Advertisements for charitable institutions and public meetings, half price.

Advertisements NOT MARKED with the number of insertions, will be published TILL FORBID and so charged.

THE privilege of yearly Advertisers will be limited to their own regular business, unless otherwise agreed upon.

No discount upon these rates, and in every instance, will be strictly adhered to.

ALL Communications for the paper must be accompanied with the name of the author.

ALL letters on business with the office, should be addressed to the editor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.
SPEECH OF THE HON. H. M. SHAW,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
In the House of Representatives,
May 31, 1858.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. SHAW said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am very reluctant in obtruding myself on the attention of the committee at this late period that is not immediately before the committee. But I feel that the provocation under which I now speak must be a sufficient apology in the estimation of every gentleman in this House.

It will be recollected, perhaps, by some gentlemen present, that some time since I addressed the committee on the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. I think I can appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, and to every gentleman who heard me on that occasion, in proof of the declaration I now make, that, from the beginning to the end of that speech, I treated my colleague from the fifth Congressional district of North Carolina, [Mr. GILMER,] to whom I then replied, with the utmost courtesy. What, sir, has been the course of my colleague?

Mr. GILMER. Will my friend allow me to ask him a question right there? I want to know why my colleague represents me in his speech as being opposed to the admission of Kansas as a slave State?"

Mr. SHAW of North Carolina. I will answer the gentleman on that point, before I resume my seat, as I should have done if he had not called my attention to the subject.

I ask again, what has been the course of the gentleman towards myself? Why, sir, on the evening of Saturday week, my colleague came into the Hall after I had left it, (having been here many hours,) and announced that it was his intention to address the committee in reply to me; but with an affectation of generosity, of liberality, and of magnanimity, which I believe never found a lodgment in his heart, he pretended that he could not do so because I was not present. Sir, if the gentleman had desired me to be present when he made his speech, it would have been a small tax upon him to have indicated the fact to me. On the following Monday evening, after the House had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for general debate, it being understood that no *business* was to be done, having seen my colleague take his hat and leave the Hall, and being wearied and exhausted by a continuous session of seven or eight hours, I followed his example, and retired to my hotel. He returned and made the assault upon me, to which it is now my purpose to reply.

It was not till the next morning that I saw it in the Globe that he had given notice on the previous Saturday night of his intention to reply to me, and this was the first intimation I had of his design. I repeat, if he had had a desire or the least disposition, to have me present when he made that reply, why did he not state it to me, so that I could have been present? But, sir, while expressing regret on account of my absence on that occasion, he went so far as to say that in making the speech which he did on the 20th day of April, I had studiously and intentionally waited till he had gone to North Carolina—and for what? In order that I might take advantage of his absence to do him injustice.—Now, sir, I tell the gentleman, what I believe he feels and knows, that there is nothing about him, physically or intellectually, that I fear, and nothing that should have caused me to desire his absence when I spoke.

For a considerable time after the publication of his speech, whenever the House went into Committee of the Whole, it was for the consideration of a *special order*, which, as you are aware, and as my colleague, I presume, knows, excludes general debate, so that, as many of my friends know, I was unable to obtain the floor for the purpose I had in view, until the time I made my reply. But my colleage says that a gentleman from Virginia [Mr. LETCHER] obtained the floor soon after he made his speech, and replied to a portion of it. That is very true; but my colleague knows it occurred before his speech was printed, and I was unwilling to reply to him until I had seen his speech in print, for I was determined to do him no injustice.

My colleague saw fit to apply to me injurious terms and offensive epithets. I shall not enter into any such contest with him; he is a proficient in an accomplishment which my tastes never led me to cultivate. If I have a personal grievance to redress I will seek a proper opportunity to do it, and a more appropriate arena than this Hall. Moreover, when my colleague was called to account for the offensive language which he applied to me, he declared that he did not intend to be personally offensive; and yet, sir, he suffered his speech to go into the Congressional Globe, the official paper of this House, without any correction or qualification of the offensive terms! Was that fair, was it manly, was it just? Mr. Chairman, I will not undertake here properly to characterize such an act; but I will undertake to say that whenever I make a speech upon this floor and pronounce another, made by any colleague of mine, or any one else, to be unjust and untrue, prevaricating, and unworthy the gentleman who made it, I never will go out of this Hall and say that I did not mean to be personally offensive. Never, sir! And if, in the heat of debate and the excitement of discussion, I should use language toward a gentleman which upon cool reflection I was forced to consider unjust to him, never would I be found guilty of the injustice, the gross injustice to him, the injustice to myself, of sending that speech abroad to the world without retraction or qualification. And yet, sir, with all his prating about fairness and justice, that is what my colleague did, after having made the retraction to which I have alluded, and made it in his own hand-writing, and over his own signature!

Sir, the gentleman has applied to me a number of anecdotes by way of disparagement and ridicule. This, too, is a favorite mode of warfare with my colleague. Where a lawyer or a statesman would use an argument, my colleage applies an anecdote; one gentleman on the other side was so deeply impressed with his ability in that way that he declared, (as I was informed,) during the delivery of my colleague's first speech, that he was "*as good as a comic almanac.*" He has already acquired for himself the *soubriquet* of the "funny Representative from North Carolina," and is fairly entitled to that of "*the little joker.*" Let my colleague cultivate his talent and increase his fund of anecdotes, and he may look forward with confidence to the time when he will be able to obtain an engagement as chief buffoon in some strolling circus. But, sir, I shall not follow his example in this regard either; if, however, my tastes and sense of propriety led me to do so, instead of treating this enlightened assemblage of the people's Representatives to the stale anecdotes and coarse jokes which my colleague has indulged in, I would procure a copy of Joe Miller and read from its pages such as would be vastly more amusing, though a hundred times repeated, than any that my colleague has so far entertained the committee with.

Now, sir, my colleague charges me that I took the ground in my speech, that he voted in favor of the Green amendment, which was attached to the Senate bill when it came to this House, while I, at the same time, was found advocating the views of the Executive in regard to the principle of that amendment. He goes on further, and denies that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUITMAN] moved to strike out that amendment. He denies that I voted to strike it out. Now, sir, what are the facts? First, does the Green amendment embody the doctrine which my colleage says is contained in the special message of the Executive? Does that amendment declare, as I understand the President to have said in his message, that the people of Kansas would have a right to alter and amend their constitution after they had been admitted into the Confederacy, without regard to the restrictions contained in that instrument itself? I ask the House if the Green amendment embodies that doctrine? I say it does not. The most that can be said of the first branch of the proposition contained in the Green amendment is, that it is a negative pregnant; while the second branch absolutely and unqualifiedly asserts that the Congress of the United States has no right to declare the construction of the constitution of a State. But have I sustained, in any speech which I have made, here or elsewhere, the views of the President of the United States in regard to this particular doctrine? My colleague cannot show it in my speech. It is true that I commended that special message, as it had been commended throughout the length and breadth of the country by the conservative and patriotic throughout the land. I approved of the general principles there set forth; but I did not approve, and I take occasion to say here that I do not now approve, the doctrine that the people can alter or amend their constitution without regard to the restrictions contained in the instrument itself.

But suppose the Green amendment had contained that doctrine: how can my colleague object to it? Does it lie in his mouth to get up here or elsewhere and condemn it? And here let me say that my colleague has brought another charge of injustice against me on account of the reference which I made to his position in the Legislature of North Carolina, in relation to a similar question. Now, what was the position of my colleague as a Senator of the State Legislature of North Carolina? It is well known by the intelligent gentlemen here that the constitution of that State declares that no convention of the people of North Carolina shall be called to amend the constitution of that State, except by a two-third vote of both branches of the State Legislature; and yet my colleague, as a member of the North Carolina Senate, supported and voted for the proposition of Governor Graham, which was intended to provide that the question of a convention to amend the constitution should be submitted to the people of the State by a bare majority of both branches of the Legislature; and if a majority of the people voted for a convention, then the people should proceed to elect delegates to amend the constitution, although that instrument itself says that no convention shall be called unless it is by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. GILMER. Will my colleague allow me to correct him as to a matter of fact.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I owe the gentleman no courtesy, and will not allow him to interrupt me, especially as I am sure the Chair will have the liberality to award him the floor at the close of my remarks, when he will have an opportunity to say all that he may desire. I say, then, that my colleague, in voting to sustain the proposition of Governor Graham in the Legislature of North Carolina, has himself sanctioned and approved the doctrine which he now denounces, but which I say is not set forth in the Green amendment.

But if the special message of the President does contain this doctrine, which has now become so odious to my colleague; and if he has changed his opinion since he was in the Legislature, why have we not heard his thunder sooner; I have here the editorial from the leading organ of the party to which the gentleman belongs—the Know Nothing party of North Carolina—in which, in speaking of the President's message and of this very doctrine which the gentleman so vehemently condemns, the following language is used. I quote from the Raleigh Register, of the 10th February, 1858:

"According to promise we lay before our readers to-day the President's message recommending to the favor of Congress the Lecompton constitution. We are not much given to paying compliments to Democrats, and rarely indeed do they deserve any at our hands. We hope, however, we can do justice, and it is in a spirit of fair dealing that we say that Mr. Buchanan's message is a most excellent one."

* * * * * * *

"*Besides all this, as the President very well contends, as soon as Kansas is admitted as a State, she can call another convention to make another constitution, and it can then be ascertained whether the friends or opponents of slavery are in the minority in the State. This seems to us exceedingly simple and plain, and the furious opposition to the President's views can only be accounted for by the fact that certain politicians in Congress desire to prolong this agitation for their own purposes,* and with a view likewise of asserting, if possible, the principle that slavery shall not spread beyond its present limits. As a citizen of the United States, then, and a lover of law and order, and as a citizen of the South, and mindful of her rights, we do most earnestly desire to see Kansas admitted with the constitution she presents, and let her future struggles, if any shall ensue, be carried on upon her own soil as a sovereign State, and be settled by her own citizens.—Then, and not before, will her matters cease to be so many fire-brands, threatening the destruction of the Union."

There, sir, is the same doctrine held by the leading organ, in North Carolina, of the gentleman's own party, and I have never yet heard any denunciations of that article by my colleague or any member of his party at home. But after the gentleman had concluded to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he finds that this is an odious doctrine, and one which ought not only to condemn the President, but the Democratic party also, and me too, who never adopted it.

Now, sir, as to my colleague's denial that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUITMAN] moved to strike out the Green amendment. That has become a matter of history; it is upon your record, and I ask you, and I ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether the effect of his motion was not to bring before the House the Senate bill without the Green amendment?

Mr. QUITMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I must say I was surprised, when I read the speech of my colleague, to see the charge brought against the gentleman from Mississippi, of being guilty of duplicity in bringing forward that amendment in the manner he did.—If there is any one trait which stands out in bold relief in the character of the gentleman from Mississippi, it is in his directness, his straight forwardness, and the moral courage and boldness with which he marches up to every question which it is his duty to meet; he is not the man who would lend himself to any such course as that charged by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. QUITMAN. It was only yesterday that I read the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. GILMER,] and I have been thinking very calmly upon the question whether I should notice them or not. I will not, at any rate, take the time to do so now. Perhaps I may notice them, and I may think them unworthy of notice.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I was saying that the record will show that the gentleman from Mississippi moved to amend the bill then before the House, by submitting the Senate bill without the Green amendment, as an amendment to the Crittenden bill, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. MONTGOMERY.] The effect of that would have been to have brought before this House the Senate bill with the Green amendment, and the Senate bill without the Green amendment. Now, sir, I voted for the proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi, and my colleague voted against it; and, I repeat, I have done him no injustice in placing him in the position that I did.

But my colleague says he voted against the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. QUITMAN,] not because he was in favor of the Green amendment, but because the success of that motion would have defeated the Crittenden bill, which he was in favor of; and that I was unjust towards him in not stating that fact. To show how much justice there is in this charge, I will be excused, I trust, for quoting a brief extract from my speech, which will be a sufficient answer to the gentleman's accusation.

"But the gentleman may say that he voted against the Green amendment in order to save, if possible, the House bill. I do not by any means admit that he can thereby find a sufficient justification of his vote; but I am willing, for the sake of the argument only, to give him the benefit of that position; and now let us see whether he is justifiable in taking the Crittenden amendment in preference to the Senate bill."

My colleague, in his speech, stated that I read from the Lecompton constitution, to prove that the instrument prescribed a proper qualification for voters; for the purpose, as he supposed, of having it go abroad that the Crittenden bill, for which he voted, contained no such safeguard.—If the gentleman read my speech carefully, he must have known that I read from that constitution for no such purpose; and the same injustice which he has improperly, and without the least cause, charged against me, of perverting and misrepresenting his arguments, he has committed against me, in this, as well as in numerous other instances. I showed that by the Lecompton constitution, aliens were prohibited the right of suffrage. I went on then to show that by voting down that constitution, as the gentleman endeavored to vote it down, and by passing another bill, the Crittenden bill, by which the people of Kansas would have been authorized by my colleague to vote upon the Lecompton constitution, and if they saw fit to reject it; (and the whole tenor of his argument, from one end to the other, was to the effect that that constitution was not the voice of the people of Kansas, and that if submitted to them, they would vote it down;) they would then have power under the Crittenden bill to make another constitution, in which they might, and in all probability would, ingraft the doctrine of alien suffrage; yes, even free-negro suffrage—and I was warranted in saying that; for the Leavenworth constitution, then recently made and published, was said to contain, not only the principle of alien suffrage, but of suffrage to free negroes; also, and that constitution, thus authorized, would entitle Kansas to admission into the Union. That was the argument I made; and my colleague, unable to meet it, has only sought to prevert it.

But the gentleman says, I accused him of taking the position that if the Lecompton constitution should be voted down, the people of Kansas would seize upon eighty millions of the public lands. Is there any thing of that kind to be found in my speech? If so, I call upon the gentleman to bring it forward and present it to the House and the country. Did I say any such thing? I said nothing of the kind; and I think my colleague must know that that was not what I said. He knows, it if he has carefully read my speech, which he has in his possession, I said that in the Lecompton constitution there was an ample and sufficient guarantee to secure to the several States their interest in the public domain within the borders of Kansas; and that, if the people of Kansas came in under that constitution, the rights of all the States—North Carolina as well as the rest—would be amply secured. I said that if my colleague should succeed in voting down that constitution, if he should succeed in passing the bill he was advocating, he would place it *in the power of the people* of Kansas to seize upon and appropriate to their own use every single acre of the public domain within their borders.—How did I prove it? By showing that if the people should vote down the Lecompton constitution, they would be authorized by the Crittenden bill to frame another constitution; and without any terms or conditions precedent in regard to the public domain, or anything else, they were to be inducted into the Union by the mere *ipse dixit* of the President of the United States, and there would be no remedy to us if they should assert their right to the public lands, even to every acre within their limits.

The gentleman, in his speech, quotes an extract from a letter of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, written on 14th May, 1858, to sustain his position. In doing so, however, he attributes to him language which is not to be found in the extract which my colleague quotes. Nor is it to be found in any other portion of that letter. He says that Colonel Davis lays down the principle that the "*condition precedent*" must be contained in the "*act of admission.*"—This is an unauthorized amendment to Col. Davis's letter, made by my colleague for a purpose which must be obvious to every one—it was absolutely necessary to make out his case. Here, sir, is the extract which my colleague quotes and adopts:

"The consequence of admitting a State without a recognition precedent of the rights of the United States to the public domain, are, in my opinion, the transfer of the useful with the eminent domain, to the people of the State thus admitted, without reservation.

As you will see, Colonel Davis does not say that "the condition precedent" must be in the "*act of admission.*" He says no such thing.

But my colleague demands, with an air of triumph, what safeguard there is in the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, for the security of the public domain in that Territory, which the Crittenden bill does not also contain? and in this connection, and with a flourish of trumpets, he quotes a clause from the Crittenden bill, and with an air of complacency adds, "I shall append to my speech the Minnesota bill which contains no such guarantee and no security whatever." Now, sir, if my colleague was able to meet the argument I made, why did he resort to the artful dodge of drawing his parallel between the Senate bill or the Crittenden bill, and the Minnesota bill, instead of meeting the point I distinctly made as to the power he proposed to confer upon the people of Kansas, to absorb and appropriate the public lands in case they should chose to vote down the Lecompton constitution, which was to be submitted to them for ratification or rejection by the Crittenden bill for which he voted; and the whole scope of his argument went to show that if submitted to them, they would vote down that constitution; his main objection to the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, being that it was not the will and the voice of the people of that Territory.

Now, sir, strange as it may seem, my colleague in his desire to sustain his unfounded charge against me, that I had surrendered the rights of the United States to the public domain, by my vote for the Minnesota bill, which he voted against—adopts the very principle which I asserted in my speech of the 20th April, by which I showed, that by conferring upon the people of Kansas, as he proposed to do by his

vote for the Crittenden bill, the right to frame a new constitution and be admitted into the Confederacy by the proclamation of the President, without any condition precedent to secure the rights of the Government to the public lands in Kansas—my colleague has clinched the argument I made against him on that point. I repeat, I undertook to prove, and did prove, to my own satisfaction at least, that the people of Kansas would have been enabled, had my colleague succeeded in his effort to defeat the Lecompton constitution and carry through the Crittenden bill, to seize upon every acre of the public lands in that Territory; and my logical and sagacious colleague has fully sustained my point by adopting the very principle upon which I based the whole argument.

Now, in reference to the charge that I voted for the bill to admit Minnesota, which, he says, does not contain one word by which the Government is secured in the public lands. Has my colleague put this case fairly? Has he sustained the grave charge he makes against me, of having abandoned the rights and surrendered the interests of North Carolina in the public lands in Minnesota? Sir, has he told the whole truth in the matter? In his school-boy days, my colleague learned the Latin maxim, "*suppressio veri*"—but, sir, I have said I will not bandy epithets with my colleague, and I will not finish the sentence. I will recall what I have said. My colleague may not have read the "enabling act," by which the last Congress authorized Minnesota to form a State constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union; he may have voted against her admission without having informed himself of the facts in the case. Now, sir, I shall quote the proviso contained in the fifth clause of the fifth section of the enabling act, by which ample security was made for the rights of the Government in the public domain. Here is the proviso:

"*Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State, shall provide by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents."

And here I am reminded by the chairman of the Committee on Territories [Mr. STEPHENS] that the constitution of Minnesota ratified and confirmed this land provision. I quote here the third section of the second article of that constitution:

"The propositions contained in the act of Congress entitled 'an act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States,' are hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents."

Now, I submit to you and the committee I submit to the people of North Carolina, whether there is the smallest degree of fairness or justice in the gentleman's charge against me as to this matter.

Another charge alleged against me by the gentleman from North Carolina is, that I had done him the injustice to place his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, upon the ground that she would thereby be admitted as a slave State. Is there any such charge in my speech? My colleague cannot show it. I made no such charge. I said:

"He bases his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, in other words, to her admission as a slave State, upon three points of objection: first, that the Green amendment affirms the right of a majority of the people to change the constitution at any time they please; and that, by the establishment of that principle, slavery may be excluded whenever a majority of the people choose; second, that the population of Kansas is not sufficient to entitle her to admission; and, third, that the constitution framed at Lecompton is not the will of the people of that Territory."

Now, sir, is it that charging him with opposition to the admission of Kansas, because she would come in "as a Slave State?" My charge against him was that while "Kansas was as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, under the Lecompton constitution," by voting down that constitution, and enabling the people of Kansas to frame another, if the opinion he gave as to the will of the majority in that Territory was correct, slavery would be abolished, and she would become a free State. I shall not stop here to make an argument upon the point. Everybody knows that the seventh article of her constitution established slavery by every guarantee that could be thrown around that institution. It was opposed by the Black Republican party upon that ground. The President announced the fact in his special message, that Kansas was as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and my colleague labored throughout his whole speech to prove that the people of Kansas would vote down the Lecompton constitution if we submitted it to them and would, as certainly, frame a free State constitution in its stead.

But, sir, my colleague says he was unwilling to bring Kansas into the Union by unfair means; he would not countenance the "shuffling" by which an "*unnatural emigration*" was forced into Kansas; he would not force upon an unwilling people a constitution which they were opposed to. Yes, sir, my colleague had such an abhorrence for the "shuffling which had been witnessed in Kansas;" he was so much opposed to that sort of shuffling by which an unnatural emigration had been forced into that Territory; he was so honest, so fair, and so just, he felt constrained to vote against a constitution which made Kansas a slave State, and which had come to us sanctioned by all the forms and requirements of law; and, at the same time, to use every effort in his power to enable those "*shufflers*" and Free-Soilers, who had been brought into Kansas by an "*unnatural emigration*," to frame a new constitution, by which all the South had gained, in the long struggle in Kansas, would have been lost.

And why did he do that? Because the gentleman was too fair, too just, and too honest to force upon a reluctant people a constitution which was not their will and their choice. Because that constitution had not been submitted to the people of Kansas for their ratification or rejection. That was the chief ground of objection which justified my colleague (in his own estimation) in putting himself in opposition to the whole body of southern Democrats in the Senate and in the House supported by a majority of northern Democratic members and Senators, and by one half the members of his own party from the South; true, the people of Kansas had not had an opportunity of voting at the polls for the ratification or rejection of that constitution. When, let me ask my colleague, did this new light dawn upon him? When did he find out that justice and honesty and fair dealing to the people of Kansas required that the Lecompton constitution should be submitted to them for ratification or rejection? Sir, I say that he had not made that notable discovery when he received the votes of the people of North Carolina which secured to him the seat which he occupies upon this floor.

During his canvass he proclaimed everywhere to the people of the fifth congressional district of North Carolina, that President Buchanan was unworthy the confidence of the southern people, because (as he said) he had instructed Governor Walker to see that the constitution of Kansas was submitted to a vote of the people of that Territory. He declared that, if the Lecompton constitution was submitted to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection, the last hope of the southern people for the admission of a slave State north of 36° 30' would be gone forever. I say, when did my colleague make this extraordinary discovery?

As late as the day when Judge DOUGLAS made his speech, in December last, my colleague had not received this new light! So far from it, he did not hesitate to say that he was in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, without its being submitted to the people. It was not until a still later period that he made the discovery, and his conversion appears, to me almost as strange, as extraordinary as that of St. Paul.

When did that light beam upon him?—I have said it was not in December last; but, sir, when the struggle came on, when the two parties were arrayed against each other here—the South for Lecompton with slavery, on the one hand, and my colleague, with his five southern coadjutors, with the whole Black Republican party, on the other—then it was that this new light dawned from us, in our hour of need, and went over to the enemy, and cast his vote against us. But, sir, after that vote had been cast, and the enemies of the South were rejoicing over the victory they had achieved, an effort was made to raise a conference committee, to see if some plan could be agreed upon by which Kansas might be brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and peace thereby restored to the country. My colleague had admitted the urgent necessity of settling the question and relieving the country of the fearful excitement and the dangerous agitation which had so long prevailed. How did he vote then upon the motion to raise that committee? Did he come forward in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and say to those with whom he had differed, "I have not been able to agree with you as to the Senate bill; but I see the necessity of getting rid of this vexed question, and I will vote for a conference committee, with the hope that some plan may be agreed upon to which I may be able to give my support?" No, sir; no such thing!—When the two parties in this House were arrayed against each other, nearly the entire southern delegation on the one side, and the whole body of Black Republicans upon the other, while the question was in imminent doubt, my colleague came forward and said, by his vote, "I will permit no further effort to be made to settle this question; here the matter shall stop."—And, sir, had it not been for the casting vote of the Speaker of this House, my colleague would have been successful; the Kansas question would still be open; still a source of trouble and danger. But, sir, we prevailed over my colleague and his coadjutors; the conference committee was raised; and a bill reported to this House which received the support of my colleague; and therefore stands a recorded evidence against him on account of his vote against the conference committee which framed it!

But my colleague says that I applied the phrase "*unparalleled outrage*" to the position which he occupied upon the Kansas question. What I said was that the gentlemen's position was injurious to the rights of his own section; and I proved it by quoting against him authority which he could not question—the Raleigh Register—which had denounced the opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution as "*an unparalleled outrage*." Does my colleague deny that the phrase was so applied by that journal? I will here quote the article so that others may see whether I was warranted in the assertion:

"The President establishes by undoubted proof that the constitution of Lecompton was made according to the Constitution and Laws, and this being the case, what earthly pretext will Congress have for even hesitating about accepting it, and admitting Kansas as a State? What right has that body to look behind a full compliance with law, and say to the people of Kansas, you ought have done this or that? The idea is patently and egregiously absurd, and known to be so by the unscrupulous men who urge it. What if a majority of the voters of Kansas did not take part in the formation of the constitution? Whose fault was that but their own? They had unlimited opportunities to vote, and if for factious and rebellious purposes they chose not to exercise their right of suffrage, are they to be allowed to take advantage of their own *laches*, of their own wrong?

"Never was there a clearer case submitted to the judgement of intelligent men than this of Kansas; and if her constitution, as submitted, shall be rejected, it will be *an unparalleled outrage*, not on the South alone, but on the constitution, the laws, and common sense. It will establish a principle which may be carried out to the utter destruction of all popular government."

But the gentleman from North Carolina says that the conference committee bill is substantially the same as the Crittenden bill, and that I came upon his platform when I voted for the former. I shall not now stop to discuss this question; the facts have gone to the people of the country, and they have all the information necessary to enable them to come to a correct conclusion; and I doubt not they will render a just verdict. When the gentleman tells me that the conference bill is as great an outrage as the Crittenden bill, I will say to him that I am supported by almost the entire body of Representatives from the South, both in the Senate and in the House. I am supported by a majority of the conservative and patriotic Democrats of the North in this House and in the Senate.—If I wanted other evidence to prove to my mind that, in voting for that conference bill, I was committing no outrage upon my own State and upon my own section, it would be enough, and more than enough, for me to know that I voted in direct opposition to every Black Republican in this Hall and in the other branch of Congress.

If the conference bill was substantially the same as that for which my colleague contended, why did not Governor Crittenden and Governor Bell have the sagacity to learn the same fact? Is the mental vision of my colleague so much more acute than that of the two gentleman from Kentucky and the three gentlemen from Maryland, in this House, that they, too, could not see it? Yet, of all these gentlemen of his own party, who set out against us upon the ground that the bill which we voted for did not submit the Lecompton constitution to the people of Kansas, only one, and that my colleague, could so far look into the merits of the question as to see that the conference bill was precisely the thing he had been contending for.

I have not time to notice all the points my colleague made in his speech. I regret that I have not. I must pass over other points to notice the charge that he makes, that I persisted in representing that he received the congratulations of the senior member from Ohio, [Mr. GIDDINGS,] and his Black Republican allies on that side of the House. At the conclusion of my speech of the 20th of April, in indicating the fact that the speech of the gentleman received the approbation and applause of the Black Republicans in this Hall, I said that the senior member from Ohio approached my colleague, and congratulated him. I saw him leaning towards my colleague, and, as I thought, shaking both of his hands. He was congratulated by a large body of the Black Republicans of this House. The gentleman is surprised that I should persist in making this charge. He need not be surprised at all, for I intend to prove it. Why, sir, that strange and extraordinary spectacle which I witnessed on that occasion, and which was witnessed by a large portion of the members upon this side of the Hall, so wrought upon the patriotic indignation of the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. HOUSTON,] that he cried out to the senior member from Ohio to kiss my colleague.

More than that, my friend from South Carolina [Mr. MILES] having obtained the floor at the conclusion of my colleague's speech, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOUSTON] addressed the Chair, and requested the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. MILES] to suspend his remarks until the Black Republicans had finished congratulating the gentleman from North Carolina. [Mr. GILMER.] That will be found by any gentleman who is curious enough to make the investigation in the official report of the proceedings of that day.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman allow me to say a word?

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. No, sir. My colleague declares that he received no congratulations from the senior member from Ohio such as I have described, nor any congratulations of any kind—Here at least he is at issue with the former member from the third district of Ohio (Mr. Campbell) who distinctly admitted that he congratulated my colleague and took three of four hundred of his speech, and was sorry he did not take more.

I suppose that very intelligent gentleman understands, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that have been made to restrict and limit this question to the single fact as to whether the senior member from Ohio did shake hands with, and offer words of congratulation, to my colleague, that the point, and the essential point, made by me, was that my colleague's speech received the approval of the Black Republicans in this House—that was the *gravemen* of the charge. Before I conclude, I shall take occasion to call upon gentlemen on this side of the Hall, whose attention was called to the "congratulating scene" of which I spoke, to state their recollection of the affair, and I shall be content to leave it to them to say whether my colleague did, or did not, receive the "congratulations of the senior member from Ohio, and his Black Republican allies."

As to whether they manifested their approval of my colleague's speech, I have here a list of subscribers to it; and if the committee will so far indulge me, I beg leave to read the list, in order that the country may know whether the statement which I made as to the approval of that speech by the Black Republican party is true. Here is the list:

John A Gilmer,	5,000	J S Morrill,	200
H Winter Davis,	2,000	S S Marshall,	200
W L Underwood,	500	A B Olin,	200
H Marshall,	500	S R Curtis,	100
F P Blair,	500	James Wilson,	100
J Morrison Harris,	500	Richard Mott,	100
Lewis D Campbell,	400	J W Sherman,	100
Benjamin Stanton,	300	S C Foster,	100
J B Ricaud,	200	David Kilgore,	200
F E Spinner,	200	C Billinghurst,	100
J B Haskin,	500	J W Morris,	300
John Covode,	200	A E Roberts,	200
W A Howard,	200	E P Walton,	400
Robert Smith,	200	E Joy Morris,	300
E B Pottle,	200	H E Royce,	100
W Montgomery,	300	G A Grow,	200
C J Gilman,	200	S M Burroughs,	200
F H Morse,	200	C B Hoard,	200
Eli Thayer,	200	J M Parker,	100
S G Andrews,	200	John P Hale,	200
Ezra Clark, jr.,	1,000	A Burlingame,	500
Charles Case,	400		

And to these may be added the name of the immaculate member from New York, [Mr. MATTESON,] who, out of his hard earnings, subscribed for five hundred copies.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pensylvania. Will the gentleman also put in his speech the list of subscribers to Senator Hammon's speech?

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. Every one understands why the gentleman and his allies circulated Senator Hammon's speech. The gentleman need not bring that up here, for I can tell him that the people of North Carolina are not quite so green as my colleague seems to think many of them are. In his first speech he said he was told by a friend that many of the people were like a nest of young birds—"tap on the tree and they will open their mouths and swallow the worm." Let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the birds of North Carolina are not simple enough to open their mouths for any such worm as that which he offers them.

Mr. COMINS. You have not read my name there. Put it down for one thousand.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. What is the gentleman's name?

Several MEMBERS. COMINS, of Massachusetts.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. Mr. COMINS takes one thousand copies. I hope the reporter will put that down.

Mr. CLARK B COCHRANE. Has the gentleman read all the names of the subscribers?

Mr. SHAW of North Carolina. Yes. Does the gentleman want to put his name down?

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE. No, sir.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. If the edition of my colleague's first speech be exhausted, the gentleman may be able to obtain some of his last one, and I doubt not it will answer as useful a purpose as the first.

Mr. MORGAN. I would say to the gentleman from North Carolina that we on this side of th House subscribed for more copies of Mr. GARTRELL'S speech.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I have failed for want of time to notice all the points which my colleague made in his speech. I do not, however, deem it at all necessary or important. I would, if I had time, state here what is the political character of each of the gentlemen who have subscribed for my colleague's speech, in order that every citizen of North Carolina, whether he be a reading man or not, may know whether the statement that I made as to my colleague's speech receiving the commendation of the Black Republican party of the country was true or not.

Having said thus much, Mr. Chairman, by way of putting an end now, henceforth, and forever to the question, I call upon gentlemen here who witnessed the scene to state what they saw, and what their recollection of it is.

Mr. LEITER. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. My time is not out, and I do not give way to the gentleman from Ohio. But I do not want an *ex parte* case made up here. I am perfectly willing to hear him or any other gentleman make a statement in regard to the matter, after the gentlemen to whom I have referred shall have made their statements.

Mr. LEITER. I am obliged to the gentleman but I never take any other gentleman's controversies off his hands. I have as much of that kind of matter as I can attend to. If the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. GILMER] wants to reply to his colleague, I will yield the floor to him, provided I can have it afterwards.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I did not yield to the gentleman from Ohio; and I now call upon gentlemen here to state whether I have described the scene following the delivery of my colleague's first speech truly or not?

Mr. LEITER. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I thought he was through.

Mr. HOUSTON. I desire to say that as far as I witnessed the exhibition, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SHAW] has described it substantially, as I believe it took place. I was in my seat at the time the speech of the gentleman [Mr. GILMER] was delivered, especially when his remarks came to a close. Several of the Black Republicans did congratulate the gentleman, [Mr. GILMER,] and I distinctly remember seeing Mr. GIDDINGS approach the member from North Carolina, [Mr. GILMER,] after he had taken his seat. I will not say that he took hold of his hand; but my impression at the time was that he did so; and if I were to speak alone from what I saw, I should have so stated unhesitatingly at the time, as is evident from my exclamation. It is due to myself to say that the remark made by me was not intended to do more than express my own feelings of the scene that was being enacted between the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. GILMER,] and the Black Republicans. I did not expect to see it in the newspapers.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I beg leave to call upon the gentleman from Kentucky. [Mr. STEVENSON.]

Mr. HORTON. Is this in pursuance of any rule of the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time is not out.

Mr. HOUSTON. I desire now that other gentlemen, whether they agree or differ with me, should state their recollection of that scene. The gentleman from North Carolina is entitled to the floor, and can yield it for a statement.

Several MEMBERS on the Republican side. Go ahead!

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I desire to call on several other gentlemen for their statements.

Mr. LEITER. It is understood that I have got the floor? If not, I make the point that the time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina has the floor.

Mr. HOUSTON. The Chair, and not the gentleman from Ohio, keeps the time.

Mr. SHAW, of North Carolina. I yield the floor, now, to the gentleman from Kentucky.

[Here the hammer fell.]

NOTE.—Having been prevented, by the expiration of my hour, and the objections which were made, from calling out any other statements, I append the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 3, 1858.

At the request of Hon. H. M. SHAW, I state that I was in the House of Representatives, on the 30th day of March, when his colleague [Hon. Mr. GILMER] delivered a speech upon the questions connected with the admission of Kansas as a State. At the conclusion of the speech, a number of "Republicans," from different parts of the Hall, crowded around the seat of the honorable member from North Carolina, and congratulated him, Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, was in the Hall, at the conclusion of the speech. He approached, with others, the seat of Hon. Mr. GILMER, and I supposed at the time he congratulated him; and I should still have entertained that opinion, but for the denials which have since been made. I thought then, and I think now, from the manifestations given by the member from Ohio, that he was much gratified at the position occupied by the gentleman from North Carolina upon that occasion.

I have stated what I saw upon that occasion, and the impressions made upon me by the parties referred to.

H. C. BURNETT.

I concur in the above.

GEORGE S. HAWKINS.
J. L. M. CURRY.
J. W. STEVENSON.
WM. F. RUSSELL.
ALLISON WHITE.
JAMES HUGHES.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

For the Banner.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

Lengthy reports of School examinations are becoming so common that, in general, they do not arrest as much attention as they merit, yet, as I was present at Glen Anna last week, and saw how much all were gratified at witnessing the interesting exercises, I will be pardoned if I briefly refer to them through the Banner.

The spectators, parents, and the curious in attendance, filled the spacious chapel to overflowing; and, in full view of all these, the young ladies were called, class by class, and subjected to a thorough examination; and as they were required to speak in an audible voice, their accuracy and promptitude were an agreeable surprise to the learned persons present.

The advanced classes displayed admirable expertness in solving difficult questions in Algebra; and their illustrations in answering promiscuous questions in "Aids to Composition; clearly showed that they had been thoroughly taught the principles as well as the details of the structure of the language.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the close of the examination, Dr. Deems delivered one of the most instructive, impressive, and entertaining addresses to which I ever listened.

I learned, with much pleasure, that the probability is that Glen Anna will receive, as it richly deserves, a largely increased patronage during the next session. All the young ladies appeared to look forward to a reunion with extreme joy; and as they separated to repair to their homes, sisterly kisses bathed in tears of affection went round again and again. Y. Z.

Mr. McRae—State Debt.

Mr. McRae commenced the campaign complaining of high taxes, and pledging himself that if elected Governor—of which, by the way, there is no probability—he would not recommend *any* increase of debt for *any* purpose. He even went so far in his Dancy letter as to declare that no sane man would recommend or would vote another dollar at the next session of the Legislature to the Western Extension.

But as the campaign progressed, and as Judge Ellis, taking ground for the Fayetteville Coalfields Road, and for the application of the four millions already pledged to the Western Extension, elaborated his views and pressed the subject of internal improvements home on Mr. McRae, that gentleman began to receive new lights especially as he perceived that he was likely to lose votes both in the Cape Fear country and in the West. First, he spoke "a good word," as the *Observer* informed us, for Fayetteville; then he cast about to see what he could propose for the Coalfields Road, and at length he hit upon what he no doubt considered an admirable plan, that of transferring Railroad stock to aid in this new work. He proposed, and no doubt still proposes to transfer the State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road to aid in completing the Coalfields Road; and that too when this stock is already pledged to the Sinking Fund. This stock is now yielding to the State about $28,000 per annum, and of course the dividends would go with the stock, or at any rate the dividends would be lost to the Sinking Fund. Mr. McRae therefore proposes not only to appropriate all the State stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, but $28,000 *in cash per annum;* and yet Mr. McRae would not recommend another dollar for internal improvements! In addition to this, Mr. McRae is greatly exercised over the certainty of the State's having to pay, in 1860, a few hundred thousand dollars of the principal of her debt, contracted mainly by the votes of his Whig friends in former years, on account of this very Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; and now, when the proceeds of this Road have been pledged to meet this debt, he would break this pledge, and leave the debt, so far as these proceeds are concerned, to take care of itself. What sort of statesmanship is that? Why did did not the gentleman march boldly up to the question of aiding the Coalfields Road as Judge Ellis marched up to it? Why this hobbling, half-handed aid? Why not say to the Cumberland people, who are engaged in this important State work, make your bonds, gentlemen, and we will give you State bonds in exchange for them, running thirty years; or present your subscription book to us, and we will subscribe two thirds of your stock. That would be something more than "a good word for Fayetteville"—something more than a transfer of Railroad stock worth sixty cents in the dollar.

Before dismissing this point, however, we desire to call attention again to the fact that Mr. McRae, though inflexibly opposed to any increase of the State debt or any increase of the taxes, nevertheless proposes to add the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars per annum to the taxes of the people. We say he proposes to add this amount per annum; for it is plain that if you divert or take away from the State Treasury the twenty-eight thousand dollars now paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, this amount will have to be made up by additional taxes on the people.

Again, we learn that Mr. McRae, in his speech at Oxford, said that if elected Governor he would recommend modifications of the charter of the Western Extension, so as to allow the whole Road to be let out at once, and to apply the four millions already appropriated. This is the ground occupied all along by this paper, and for which, previous to the meeting of the Charlotte Convention, we were so severely censured by Mr. McRae in his speeches in the Eastern Counties. But it seems the gentleman is now on this ground himself. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. As the gentleman goes West he *modifies* his views and is ready to *modify* the Western Extension charter. We shall not be surprised if, by the time he reaches Asheville, he is as strongly in favor of "boring the mountains" as Gen. Dockery was.

Judge Ellis, we learn, asked Mr. McRae at Oxford if it was possible that after expending four millions along the entire route of the Western Extension, he would leave the work unfinished and to go to decay, merely for the want of a small appropriation to complete it! *Mr. McRae made no answer.* Who ought to be called upon *now* to "write down" his opinions on internal improvements? What will Mr. Syme say to this? His lamentations have been long and loud over this proposed application of the four millions to the Western Extension; what will he say now, when his own candidate takes ground for it and, by his silence, admits that if the four millions will not finish the work, he will recommend an additional appropriation? And what about the Swananoa gap, Mr. Syme? What about it, Mr. McRae? Are we to work with the four millions on both sides of the mountains, leaving the tunnel untouched? And if so, of what use will the works on the two sides be, with the Swananoa range between? Where are you, gentlemen, and *how* are you? Do you feel better or worse, depressed or elated, under the circumstances? What think ye of the little matter of twelve hundred thousand dollars, over and above the four millions, for the purpose of making the tunnel? *You are pledged*—it is your own committal—*you cannot*, as reasonable and sensible men, *go to work along the entire line with the four millions, without going to work on the tunnel.* And yet *you* talk about high taxes and State debt!

But perhaps Mr. McRae depends upon *the lauds* to make the tunnel. Let him so tell the Western people, and they will laugh at him. They have heard that song until they are tired of it. It is a humbug, and no people know the fact better than they do. It is not only a humbug, but a proposition in disguise to increase their taxes; and the plain farmers of the mountains know quite as much about these things as Mr. McRae does.

We trust we shall hear no more from Mr. McRae and the *Register* about high taxes, especially as *they* are in favor of an increase of taxes. It is all right in them, but all wrong in the Democrats. Let us wait and see what Mr. McRae will say as he goes further West. Let the tax-payers of the East, with whom he has sympathized so much of late, keep an eye upon him.

N. C. Standard.

Rich Developments!—Letter from Mr. Venable.

The Hon. A. W. Venable returned from Congress in 1853, and notwithstanding his District had been re-arranged by the previous Legislature and several new Counties added, he declared himself a candidate for re-election, without consulting, as he should have done under the circumstances, the wishes of the constituent body. He avowed a willingness to abide the action of such a Convention as he described, but he characterized Conventions generally as assemblages of broken down politicians, bob-tailed lawyers, and beer-house debaters, and declared that he would submit to the action of no such body. Such assemblages had never been known in this State; and hence the impression was at once made by the course and the manner of Mr. Venable, that he was averse to a Convention to be called in accordance with the time-honored usage of the party.

In addition to this, Mr. Venable had voted for Bennett's land bill, an unjust, unconstitutional, and anti-Democratic measure; and after having thus misrepresented his constituents, instead of expressing regret for his course and promising not to repeat the wrong, he endeavored to justify it, and labored to prove that *he* was right and the great body of the Democratic party of the State in error on the subject. He had also made a speech in which he opposed the acquisition of Cuba on any terms thereby still further misrepresenting his constituents.

In this he provoked and produced a division in the Democratic party in the District; and the result was the election of a Whig to Congress. Still, thousands of good Democrats voted for him, under the belief that Mr. Lewis could not be elected, and because with all his faults they preferred him to the Whig candidate, Mr. Rogers. They, hoped, too, that Mr. Venable would profit by the experience of the past, and that he would again take his stand, fully and squarely in the Democratic ranks, in which he had wielded influence and been of no small service. But they were disappointed. There are but few politicians who possess the philosophy or the honesty to put up with a defeat at the hands of their friends, however much that defeat may have been provoked. Mr. Venable, under the influence of his inordinate vanity and self-love, at once claimed that the thousands of Democrats who had voted for him were *distribution* Democrats, and had endorsed his vote for Bennet's land bill. This was one of his greatest mistakes, and has been the leading cause of his subsequent defection and apostacy. In 1854 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and of course approved, as a member of that body, the resolution that was adopted against distribution. But notwithstanding this committal against distribution, and notwithstanding his co-operation with the Democratic party, it was apparent to close observers that he was restless and dissatisfied, and preparing, on the first favorable occasion, to take his final leave of the party. That occasion presented itself not long since; and we now find him engaged in supporting Mr. McRae, another renegade, and consorting with Messrs. Arrington, Battle, Williams, and Sanders (Linn B.) in efforts to disorganize and prostrate the Democratic party. There is no half-way house for traitors between open apostacy to the opposition and the Democratic party. The traitor must either return and be forgiven, or go over and be condemned. He that is not for us is against us, and he "that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad" That man who professes to be Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat, and who assumes to lead, must indeed be a Democrat from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet—an example for the imitation of others, and not a sickly edition of treason and apostacy, dwelling on his own supposed wrongs and ignoring the principles and the practices of the party to whose recognition and nursing care he owes his prominence and influence.

We publish below a letter sent us by A. J. Taylor, Esq., the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Nash County, and which letter we have been authorized by Mr. Taylor thus to use. It was addressed by Mr. Venable to Applewhite Richardson, Esq, of Johnston; but Mr. Richardson being a sound Democrat handed it to Mr. Taylor, and gave him the privilege to use it any way he might see proper. Here is the document:

"BROWNSVILLE, 18th May, 1858.

My good old Friend:—I write to urge you to come out as a distribution Democratic candidate for the Legislature. The triumph of this principle by electing a Legislature favorable to this measure, ensures two Senators to aid in relieving us of the burden of taxes. If the 750,000 acres which Bennett's bill gave North Carolina, had have been received, we would have had one million less of debt and sixty thousand dollars less of interest to pay yearly. I expect to be a candidate myself; and let us old men lead the boys once more.

With sincere regards to Mrs. Richardson and family, I am yours truly,

A. W. VENABLE.

A. RICHARDSON, Esq."

Here is a secret and insiduous attempt to produce discord in the Democratic ranks in a neighboring County, the object being a seat in the United States Senate. And this confirms the view we have heretofore taken, that Mr. McRae's main object is, so to distract and divide the Democratic party as to elect a distribution and Know Nothing Legislature, and thus pave the way for himself and Mr. Venable to the federal Senate. *Self* is at the bottom of all this talk in favor of distribution. Mr. Venable is to manage Granville; Mr. Arrington, Mr. Battle, and Mr. Williams are to manage Nash; Mr. Linn B. Sanders to the Commons; and Mr. McRae, fresh from federal office and fresh from Paris, is to manage the State generally. This, it must be confessed, is a brilliant and enticing programme. But "*my good old friend*" Mr. Richardson was not to be caught in this way. Like a true patriot and sound Democrat, he has exposed the plot. Some one besides himself must "*lead the boys once more.*" Whether Mr. Venable will "*lead the boys*" in Granville, remains to be seen. We trust he will.—Let him take the field, and our word for it the gallant and indomitable Democracy of that County will so *finish* him as a politician that he will never again disturb our ranks by his selfishness and treachery.

N. C. Standard.

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN.

FOR THE SENATE.
DR. J. W. WISEMAN,
OF DAVIE COUNTY.

FOR THE COMMONS.
N. N. FLEMING,
N. F. HALL.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. A. WALTON, as a Candidate for Sheriff, for this County, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. C. BARNHARDT, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for this County, at the ensuing election.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.
Yadkinsville, Yadkin County, June 30.
Dobson, Surry July 1.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes July 3.
Boone, Watauga July 5.
Lenoir, Caldwell July 7.
Morganton, Burke July 8.
Marion, McDowell, Saturday, July 10th.
Burnsville, Yancy, Monday, July 12th.
Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, July 14.
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, July 16.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday, July 17.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 19.
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday July 21.
Franklin, Macon, Thursday, July 22.
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, July 24.

The Observer drops Mr. McRae.

We publish below a short extract from a long editorial in the Fayetteville *Observer* giving the editor's reasons for not supporting Mr. McRae. The *Observer* can not stand Mr. McRae's demagogical appeals to the people about taxes while he claims to be an internal improvement man. Our only surprise is that any one is so blind as not to see through his transparent humbuggery. Mr. McRae seems to be losing the few friends he had; and if the thing goes on this way until the election he will be unable to raise a corporal's guard. The following is the extract from the *Observer*. Read it attentively; and then reflect upon it:

We could have stood Mr. McRae's impracticable scheme of aid to the Western road, for we feel assured that he is sincere in it. But we could not stand his poisoning the public mind (we use the term in no offensive sense) by eloquent appeals against State aid and taxation—involving, of course, a full stop to our system, for nothing can be done—(excepting, as we hope, the Western railroad)—without State aid. We therefore, some weeks ago, came to the determination to stand neutral in this contest.

GLOOMY PICTURES.

In order to create alarm among the people Mr. McRae and his K. N. followers draw gloomy pictures of the present condition of the State and endeavor to create the impression that she is bankrupt and ruined, and thus to create a patent for their miserable hobby of dividing out the public lands and selling them to speculators for nothing, and then taxing the people to make up the amount thus drawn from the public treasury.

If one half that these alarmists and libelers of their own State say, were believed, North Carolina bonds would go down to-morrow to fifty cents in the dollar, whereas, notwithstanding the present money crisis, they are now nearly at par, in fact higher than those of any other State.—We think men could be better employed than injuring the credit and standing of their own State.

☞ WE are informed that the Rev. E. J. MEYNARDIE, of Charlotte, will preach in the M. E. Church, in this town next Sabbath.

Dr Wiseman's acceptance

MR. MCRAE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Mr. McRae says that his miserable land hobby is a question of more importance than the slavery question. If it is, it is one of vast importance indeed, and involves our destinies for weal or for woe.—The *quere* then naturally arises, how is it that Mr. McRae left the canvass of 1855, in which this great issue was being discussed, accepted a foreign appointment of great profit from Mr. Pierce, and rolled in luxury for four years in Paris instead of remaining at home to urge upon his countrymen the vast importance of this question and try to get for them "their sheer of the public lands?"

THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATES.—C. L. Partee, Esq., having refused to serve as the candidate of the Know nothing party, Dr. D. B. Wood has been put upon the track. We do not know whether Mr. Holmes has consented to run or not; but we presume that Sam's candidates will be Dr. Ramsey for the Senate, and Messrs. Wood and Holmes for the Commons.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Having been present at the examination of the scholars of this deservedly popular institution last week, it was our intention to give some account of it; but as our space is limited and as our views are expressed by our correspondent "Y. Z.," whom we fully endorse, we defer our remarks to a future issue. Parents, look to GLEN ANNA; make thorough enquiry; and then decide as your judgements dictate.

Another Mammoth Turtle at the Rowan House

On Friday last, hearing that our friend, Col. Robards, had procured another delicious turtle, we repaired at the sound of the gong, to the Rowan House, where we, of course, expected to meet brother Bruner; but much to our disappointment, although many other epicures were in waiting, the editor of the *Watchman* was absent; and we felt concerned when we heard the suggestion that perhaps he had not fully recovered from the surfeit of our previous meeting at the Rowan House. We regretted his absence, because he is a man of *taste* in *turtle* if not in politics; and we would be pleased to see in the *Watchman*, formed from actual enjoyment, an expression of opinion of last Friday's sumptuous dinner.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.

MR. CRAIGE has been with us some days, in the enjoyment of good health. Although he was tendered by Mr. Buchanan, the choice of several appointments of importance in the public service abroad, he respectfully declined all, preferring to return to the constituents whom he has so faithfully served. Few men enjoy a more enviable position than Burton Craige. Abroad he is estimated among the first men in the country; and at home he enjoys the esteem, the confidence, the admiration of all.

AT HOME.—Much to the gratification of his political and numerous personal friends of all parties, the HON. JOHN W. ELLIS arrived home on Thursday last in improving health and the most cheerful spirits. Having indulged in a short recess to recruit his strength, he left here again yesterday, with high hopes and ardent enthusiasm, to meet his appointments as published in another column. As the nominee of the party he is discharging his whole duty with a zeal and ability never excelled; and as a return for such able, faithful, and efficient service every true democrat and patriotic old line whig in the country, will turn out, with a hearty good will to roll up for him a larger majority than has been given for any Governor ever elected in the State.

Taxes! Taxes!!

Such is the cry of the Know Nothings of late. Not twelve months ago they claimed to be the internal improvement party of the State, and when a democrat would come out for any scheme of internal improvment they immediately set upon him and accused him of stealing their principles.—But now since the renegade democrat, Mr. McRae, has come out against internal improvements and they think it is going to become unpopular, they immediately shift ground, and endeavour to throw the whole responsibility upon the democrats. Thus they are pretty willing to take the credit of the thing while it is popular, but endeavor to shrink from the responsibility when they think it is going to become popular. Is this political honesty? We think they miscalculate the intelligence of the people, if they think they can make such humbuggery go down.

THE 4TH OF JULY.—We anticipate a large concourse of people in Salisbury on the 3d. The Hornet's Nest Rifles, of Charlotte, we are informed, have accepted the invitation sent to them, so, if the weather be propitious we shall have great *doings*.

"THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY" is the title of a prospectus for a new "Free and Independent" newspaper, to be published at Pittsboro', N. C., by A. J. STEDMAN Esq.

Killed by Lightning.

BUNKER HILL, N. C., June 27, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Mr. Sylvanus Fry, returning from a fishing excursion to Setzer's Mills, in Catawba county, took shelter from a thunder storm under a tree where he and his dog were both killed by the electric fluid. A brother fisherman being close by at the time, medical aid was immediately applied; but on stripping off the clothes, the skin of one side peeled off.

E. C.

DEATH OF SENATOR HENDERSON.—Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, of Texas, died in Washington, on the 4th instant, aged 50 years.

Dr. Wiseman's Acceptance.

To the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination for the Senate, DR. WISEMAN replies as follows:

FARMINGTON, June 18th, 1858

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, at a conference between the Committee appointed by Democratic Meetings in Rowan & Davie for that purpose, and expressing the hope that it might suit me to accept the position thus tendered.

Having many private reasons for not undertaking a political campaign at this time, I at first determined to decline the offer; but, being so solicited by partial friends, and finding it much harder to deny my services wherever deemed useful than was before anticipated, I at length was induced to [illegible] and to accept the position thus offered.

In making this important decision, I am actuated by an earnest desire to contribute my quota towards resisting the dangerous and reckless policy of the discordant elements of that opposition which sees proper to resort to the extreme of that desperate hostility which induces its supporters to use their greatest exertion to create civil strife in the ranks of the only party that has the will or power to save the country in its present peril, and that, too, at a time it should be organized for the national service.

We should spare no pains, nor refrain from making any sacrifice that may be effectual in checking a policy that is capable of inducing its votaries to so far sanctify any means to their end as to endeavor to sink the credit of the State in the estimation of her own citizens, below that which she maintains abroad; or to trifle with the people, by bringing up such an old, hackneied, oft-condemned and at present especially inexpedient, issue as Distribution—a question scarcely spoken of, outside of North Carolina—a proposition that was rejected at the last election after a campaign in which its discussion was more legitimate than now. A scheme which, if either, just, constitutional, legal or expedient, should weigh nothing in the balance with the slavery question, on the proper adjustment of which depends the perpetuation of this Union.

And further, we should be guilty of not exercising, or not profiting by the exercise of that "Eternal Vigilance" which is the price of Liberty, if we should spare any exertions to prevent a scheme that may serve as a precedent to depart from that strict construction of the constitution of the United States, on which the Liberty and equality of the South depend; for, being in the minority, if she once looses the protection of constitutional guarantee, she will be in the hands of the Northern majority from whom the past may teach us what to hope for in the future. Our only safety, is in a rigid observance of the rules of interpretation, taught in the school of the strictest construction.

I will not advert to all the minor subjects that may be brought forward to prejudice or mystify the minds of the people, and serve as an attack in the rear of the only party that is making any headway against the enemies of Southern Liberty, but will avail myself of the opportunity offered at the several musters and Tax gatherings in the two counties, to discuss those topics freely before the people; trusting that the truth and power of our principles may supply any tact and ability that may be wanting in their exponent. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my regret, if any should so far foget their future interest or danger, as to revive issues, long settled, between the parties, rather than to discuss the best means to defend ourselves from the dangers that threaten us. That the people might deliberate, before giving their suffrages, on the best means of preventing these calamities; for with the present prospect before us—the great (and as some suppose the first) struggle of 1860 fast approaching—while disbanded patriots from former parties are flocking to the standard, where they can be most successful against the common enemy—with the prospect of a sectional strife being unavoidable, it must be painful and ominous to all patriots to see men so unmindful of their interest of their section as to attempt to foment civil discord and mystify the minds of the people, merely to weaken the organization of the only party that promises victory in the contest, or which commands national supporters numerous enough in the opposing section to offer any hope of a permanent and disinterested compromise.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. WISEMAN.

WM. C. BROWN, }
A. M. NESBITT, } *Committee.*

For the Banner.

THE TEMPERANCE LODGE.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to make a few remarks for the consideration of the younger members of this Lodge, which, if you deem worth publishing, you have my assent. I am not a member; but, believing, as I do, that it is an absolute prerequisite to the fulfillment of any pledge, to determine, before taking it by serious thought, to be governed, as it is a duty, by it, and not run in blind fold without premeditation to become transgressors, and pull down upon ourselves untimely shame and disconfiture. Therefore, I have thus deferred it, but hope soon to be an active member.

This Lodge is growing at present very fast. A number of ladies, I have been informed, have lately enrolled their names, and have been initiated into the Order with the Sons, at this place; and a goodly number of the young men, some who, heretofore, have been humble votaries to Bacchus, have turned their faces from the sullying and devouring plague, and enlisted in the great and glorious cause of Temperance—divested themselves of the stink of the noxious beverage—dispelled the gloom that was settling about them, and thus stayed the shaft of approximating and relentless death, and endeavoring, it is to be hoped to form habits, which can only be done in sobriety with decision of purpose, that will give them a respectable standing in society. Nevertheless, there are those who have not as yet joined, and there are a few who have combined and taken upon themselves the sacred pledge, broken through, who, doubtless, had not the slightest intention of putting their vow into execution when they took it.

Here, I hope, I will not be considered imperative by observing or making a mere suggestion to those delinquents; and especially to those novitiates, who have recently taken the pledge of the constitution requisite to the initiation into the Order, and thereby bound themselves; not only to the Lodge and its friends, but to God, also, that they will fulfill the requirements of the constitution of the Lodge. Inasmuch as the assertion is sacred, and shame to the individual who would have so little manliness, and so little regard for himself and his *word* or *pledge*, as to make it of non effect—desert his friends and go back into the groveling, accursed, and dark cells of disgrace and revelry. He, who thus acts, does not only commit an unwarrantable and censurable breach in the face of High Heaven, which is worse than all; but he also forfeits his reputation, his *word* and justly brings upon himself disgrace and merited condemnation.

The suggestion is, then, to those who have been guilty of apostacy, that it is not too late to repent and reunite in the good cause with the determination to exercise more stability in their endeavors. And to the novice I would observe, by way of admonition ere they become perfidious and fall into that almost irretrievable breach, to think seriously of the obligation which they have taken upon themselves. For who would or who can put confidence in a man who breaks the highest bond of reliability? I answer that no candid man would or reasonably can. Because the pledge is the only means by which we have to attest the reality of an affirmation; and, if this proves false, it is conclusive that the rebel is a hypocrit, and unworthy the dignity of the name of man; unless his efforts are immediately incessant in repairing the broken pledge as soon as practicable. Otherwise he remains, as it were, blighted, and without the sympathies of any good society.

Moreover, a "good act may become evil, and have no influence for moral culture because it is not done in a good spirit."—Then if there are any who have joined for no other purpose than to break through, the act, in joining, considered good by their friends, is to them a *stigma*. Yet if the charm, only, would desert the Lodge, it would be better for it to get rid of him.—But he carries with him the whole Tribe—having a God to whom he has become assimulated, we are left one Tribe weak in battling with the intemperate world. Hence the weakness of the cause at the present. There are too many Ephraims. To the ladies, there is no suggestion, as their zeal and fidelity with their intuitive intelligence in every thing that tends to resuscitate and bring about tranquility to depraved and faltering humanity, is too well known for any one so incompetent as the writer to dictate or make suggestions for them.—Therefore, I will close, this my first epistle, with the hope that the young men who have recently taken the pledge, will have the same stability of purpose, and use the same unvacillating effort in regard to this matter as the ladies.

ARRIVALS AT
THE "VERANDA HOUSE,"
FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

June 20—S C Painter, J B Farris, Gabe Homes.

June 21—J Calder Turner, Thos Ormand, B. B Holmes, J W Wilson, H S Hazell, S V House.

June 22—J H Estes, J W Osborne, Chas Parmerton, S W McKary, Lady and Servant, G F Neuffer, Rev Mr Mason, J W Wilson, J Calder Turner, W P Hughes, A K Simonton, C A Bradshaw, W H Piver and Son, R W Shelly, B F Snyder, Jas C Turner, C F Fisher, J M L Turner.

June 23—J C Painter, W C Swan, J A McLean, H Downing, C Marshall, J B Witherspoon, Wife and Servant, H W Moore, J McLeod Turner, J Calder Turner, Arnold Chilson, Capt Allen, Jno Kirkland, E E Baun, J P Brown, Hon. T L Clingman, Hon. J W Ellis.

June 24—Cadet J Wood, C D Faris, Chas Parmerton, N H Griffin, T Cunningham and Lady, W H Cunningham, Miss L F Cunningham, A Wassawman, J W Osborne, H S Hazell, S V House, J P Bynum Rev B Hamilton, Thos S Ashe, Miss M R Caldwell.

June 25—Jos Gray, and 3 Servants, W C Swan, Henry Roberts, Mrs. Stonale, child and Servant, Miss White, Miss Chambers, Arnold Chilson, J Calder Turner, R W Shelly, W F Pratt, T Scheidlin, Capt Allen.

June 26—R C Pearson, Chas Parmerton, Wm Graham, W B Allen, Dr Van Dike, Thos E Roberts, Jas Stevens.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 19, 1858.

DIED—At Williamsburg, Iredell Co., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, JOSEPH LANE, 3d son of the late Gen. Charles R. Jones.

COMMUNICATED.

In this County, June 10th, JAMES HENRY ADAM, infant son of George A. & Louisa Miller, in the 2nd month of his age.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

Carrol & Brinkle, Harris & Sullivan, M. L. Holmes, J. H. Moose, B. F Smith, C. W. Smith, J. C. Klutts, C. B. Marshall, W. Lamie, Yadkin Mft. Co. J. C. Cowles, E. J. Moss, J. W. Shime.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Spring Term
Cleaveland County. } 1858.

We, the Grand Jurors for Cleaveland County, in the State aforesaid, do present, that in our opinion, Free Negroes in general are a nuisance to society; and that it would be expedient to have a Law requiring them to leave this State, and for a failure to do so, that they should be exposed to public sale, and the proceeds arising therefrom be applied to the Literary Fund of our said State.

JOHN WEBER, Foreman.

June 10th, 1858.

Submitted to the Grand Jury and carried unanimously.

Court adjourned Friday, at 12 M.

New Advertisement,
Read It.

THE SUBSCRIBER having met with such very FLATTERING SUCCESS in business, by keeping always on hand for sale, CHEAPER than any concern in Town, all sorts of Vegetables, Groceries, and Family supplies of almost every description, together with Meal, Bacon, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c.

Having Received a License to retail Liquors, Wines, Cordials &c. &c., he would most respectfully notify the Town and community at large, that he will be pleased to see his old customers—friends, strangers, and all, who want as much as their money is worth—call at the OLD STAND first corner to the Depot, and spend their money before going elsewhere, as I am determined by attention to Business, to try and please all.—Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wines, Vinegar, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, &c. &c. Cheap for home and sold by the Large or Small quantity.

Gentlemen can have a snack or Lunch at any time on very reasonable terms.

H. P. PARKER.

Country produce dealers will find a ready cash market here, for their marketing without going further. Try me. H. P. P.

June 26, 1858. 50:tf.

Sale of Lots
AT
CAROLINA CITY,
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th days of July 1858.

The Atlantic & N. C. Railroad is completed, the Warehouse and Wharf at Carolina City is nearly finished, and arrangements have been made to run a line of packets between this place and New York.

The large Hotel of Messrs. Parrot & Bright, at Carolina City, will be finished by the day of sale.

The number of lots already sold is 297.

Terms of sale 6 and 12 months, interest from date.

E. R. STANLY, President.

N. B. Passengers attending the Sale at Carolina City, will be passed over the Atlantic & N. C. R. Road at half price.

June 29th, 1858. 50-3w.

GRAND JUBILEE!
4th OF JULY IN SALISBURY!!
THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS WILL BE FIRED!!!

TOGETHER WITH the great excitement on Saturday next, there will be bargains offered, never before heard of at the stand of

SMITH & NEWSON.

They will have by Saturday, the 3d of July, a large and varied stock of confectionaries, such as

NUTS,
CHEESE,
RAISONS,
CRACKERS,
ORANGES,
CANDIES,
LEMONS,
&c. &c.

FISH! FISH!!

They will receive a few more of the fine BLUE FISH, which are so saleable, and we would advise those who wish to purchase to apply immediately, as they may be disappointed.

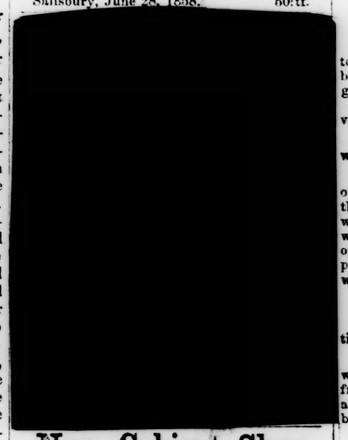
We intend to purchase a large and well selected stock of all kinds of goods for the accommodation of any who may wish to purchase.

REMEMBER we have a large stock of cigars and Tobacco which we will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be had any where in this market. To surprise you, come and see, and we will prove it to you, by showing you Cigars at less than one cent a piece.

By the box 75 cents.

SMITH & NEWSON,
at the Post Office.

Salisbury, June 28, 1858. 50:tf.



New Cabinet Shop
IN SALISBURY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself permanently opposite to MURPHY'S STORE, where he has made ample preparations to turn out, at short notice, all kinds of neat durable,

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,

which he will sell at reduced prices and upon accommodating terms.

Having supplied himself with the best Timber the country affords, and employed superior workmen, he is prepared to do work at very short notice; at the same time, he invites all who need any thing in his line to call and see specimens ready finished and now on hand for sale.

To be prepared for any emergency, he constantly keeps an assortment of

READY MADE COFFINS;

and when applied to, he will faithfully attend funerals at a moment's notice.

He will readily take in exchange Furniture of any description for suitable lumber, wanting, at the present time, to procure a quantity of good three-fourths, and one-and-a-quarter inch

Walnut and Cherry Plank,

for which a very liberal price will be paid in Cabinet Furniture of every desired kind.

Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture.

ROWAN HORAH.

June 28, 1858. 50:1y.

PETER MALETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH St.,
New York.

June 28, 1858. 50:1y.

ALE! ALE!!

WE WILL receive to-day from Charleston, two barrels of fine ALE. We are now ready to accommodate all of our customers who have for some time, been so anxious to get this more than excellent beverage. Call immediately at SMITH & NEWSON'S.

June 23, 1858. 49:1t

ICE CREAM! To be had every day, (weather permitting) Ice Cream of the finest flavor, at the saloon of SMITH & NEWSON.

[*For the Month of June.*]

IT MAY NOT BE GENERALLY KNOWN THAT THE Liver Invigorator, whose reputation has become so great, is one of the very best remedies for the prevailing epidemic of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, that so regularly visit our neighborhood at this season of the year.

We advise all as soon as they are attacked with any of these complaints to get a bottle of DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR immediately, for we have so often tried it with scarce a single failure to cure that we can unhesitatingly pronounce it the safest and surest remedy we know of for those diseases, either in adults or children. Eating summer fruits often produces derangement of the stomach and bowels, with a tendency to Cholera, Cholera Infantum and other distressing complaints, all of which will be almost immediately relieved by the use of the *Invigorator*, which cleanses and purifies the system, giving vigor to the appetite, relieving indigestion and sourness of stomach, and is unequaled as a preventive of FEVER AND AGUE.

Tallahasse Sentinel.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is formed by dissolving gums, and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure, without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia or general debility.—*Rockingham Register.*

48—1m.

☞ The greatest preservative of beauty known to modern science, is Professor Wood's Hair Restorative and Cosmetic. Among the most important features of female beauty, are a luxuriant head of hair and a fine complexion; both of which should be guarded as sacred treasures, for either may be lost by neglect, or preserved by the use of the above named article; delay is dangerous. We seldom undertake, editorially, to endorse what are called "Hair Restoratives," as knowing full well thet the great majority of such preparations are entirely worthless. Exceptions there are, nevertheless, and among these we have never hesitated to express our conviction that the article known as "Wood's Hair Restorative" is entitled to a proud pre-eminence. This article has told its own story in numberless instances of prematurely gray and bald heads, and the certificates in regard to its amazing efficacy have been alike numerous, unsolicited, and emphatic. When Senators of the United States and others (of the highest standing socially and politically) openly declare that "Wood's Hair Restorative" is all, and more than all, it pretends to be, we cannot do otherwise than believe them. The article can be had at all our Druggists. See notice elsewhere.—Rahway Republican.

Sold by W. H. Wyatt.

48—1m.

EVERY BODY RUN HERE
AND GET
Cheap Bargains.

WE ARE NOW receiving goods which we will sell at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

We have received a large quantity of **Cigars** at 75 cts. per box.

CREAM ALE,
DRAFT ALE,
LONDON PORTER, &c.

TOBACCO.—We have a splendid stock of tobacco which we can sell as cheap as can be bought in the market. Call and see us, and give us a trial.

In a short time we will have a supply of the very finest

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

which we offer at unprecedented low prices.

NUTS

of every description will soon be here. Oh! there is no use to enumerate what we have or what we will have, all we wish is a trial and if we do not suit you then we "GIN IN." Come one, come all, and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and we know we will astonish you with bargains.

Fish! Fish!!

We are receiving direct from market, a quantity of

BLUE FISH

which, when cooked right eat precisely like fresh shad. The head, back-bone, and tail is all taken off, so you get the fish without any bones. Try them.

For sale constantly by

SMITH & NEWSON
at the Post Office.

Salisbury, June 19, 1858. 49—tf.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

The subscriber takes pleasure IN notifying his friends and the public generally, that he has rented apartments in the new brick house erected by H. H. BEARD, deceased, where he will at all times be in readiness to supply families and other customers with

Fresh Bread

Cakes of all kinds, including Light-Bread, Rusks, Biscuits, plain, ornamental, and fancy; and every thing of the kind to adorn the table.

CONFECTIONARIES,

of all kinds, constantly keep fresh and good, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

CALL AND SEE.

☞ Arrangements may be made by which families and others may be regularly supplied in the evening, morning, or at any other time, with any thing in my line of business, which embraces all that the largest cities afford.

PHILLIP GERARD SPIESS.

June 18th, 1858. 49:3m.

JOHN A. BURCKMYER,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR GRAIN,
And all kinds of Country Produce,
98 East Bay,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cash advances made on Produce in Store.

Mr. G. A Neuffer will attend to all sales of produce.

June 20, 1868. 49—3m.p'd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM 1858.

ORDERED by the Clerk that a SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for said County be held at the Court House in Shelby, on the first Monday in July prox.

Suitors and witnesses in civil cases will please take notice.

TEST, D. BEAM, C. S. C.

June 15, 1858. 49—tc.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Salisbury Market, June 28, 1858.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SPIESS, BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN PRODUCE.

APPLES, dried	60 a 75
BACON, Hams per lb.	11½ a 12
" Sides	10½ a 11
" Hog round	10 a 10½
BEEF,	5 a 6
BEESWAX,	20 a 21
BUTTER,	14 a 20
CANDLES, Tallow,	17 a 20
" Adamantine,	24 a 30
" Sperm,	40 a 50
COFFEE, Rio,	12½ a 13½
CASTINGS,	4 a 5
COTTON,	10 a 12
COTTON YARN,	110 a 115
CORN,	45 a 50
FLOUR, per 100 lbs	$180 200
" per bbl	385 a 405
FEATHERS, per lb	30 a 35
IRON, Bar,	5 a 00
" Moulds,	5½ a 0
" Tire,	5 a 6
LARD,	12½ a 15
MEAL,	45 a 50
MOLASSES, sugar house	60 a 65
Common	35 a 45
NAILS,	5½ a 6
OATS,	30 a 32
LINSEED OIL, per gallon,	1,00 a 1 25
TANNERS "	75 a 100
POTATOES, Irish,	65 a 75
" Sweet,	125 a 200
RAGS,	3 a 00
SALT, Sack,	2 00 a 2,20
" Bushel,	1,00 a 000
SHEETING, Brown, 4-4,	11½ a 12
SUGAR, Brown,	8 a 10
" Loaf	16 a 18
" Clarified,	10½ a 12½
TALLOW,	10 a 12½
TURPENTINE,	87 a 00
WHEAT,	50 a70
WOOL,	30 a 35
WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10,	2,25 a 00
" " 10 x 12,	2,50 a 00

Newbern Prices Current.
REPORTED BY
Wm. H. Oliver & Co.
GROCERS, COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN LIME GUANO, &c.,
Newbern, N. C.
May, 24 1858.

BACON:	
Hams,	12½ a
Sides,	12 a
Shoulders,	11
COFFEE:	
Rio,	12 a 13
Laguayra,	13 a 14
Java,	17 a
Maracaibo,	16 a
COTTON, Nominal,	11 a
FISH:	
Blue Fish, per bbl.	$6,25 a
Mackerel, "	none
Mullet, "	"
Shad, "	$11,50 a
Trout,	5,50 a
FLOUR:	
N. Carolina,	$5,50 a 6.00
Family, per bbl.	0,00 a 0,00
Superfine, "	0,00 a 0,00
Common, "	0,00 a 0,00
GRAIN:	
Corn,	60 a
Wheat,	none
Rye,	"
Oats,	50 a
Peas,	$1,10 a
HAY,	75 a 1.00
LARD,	13 a 14
LIME:	
Lump,	$1.25 a
Common,	1.25 a
MEAL,	90 a
MOLASSES:	
New Orleans,	40 a
West Indies,	27 a 33
Syrup,	40 a
PORK:	
City Mess, per bbl.	$21,00
Plated, "	20.00
Prime, "	none
Fresh, "	"
ROSIN,	1,00 a
Rosin Oil,	12 a 15
SALT:	
G Sack,	1.00 a 0 00
Coarse,	30 a
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	43 a
SUGAR:	
Refined,	10 a 12
Brown,	9 a
Crushed,	12 a
Loaf,	12 a
TAR,	$1,50 a
TURPENTINE:	
Dip,	$3,12½ a
Scrape,	2,10 a 0.00
Virgin,	4.40 a 0,00

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South offers for sale his

Two Tracts of Land

either separately or together: one tract containing **308 1-2** acres, and the other **292 1-2** acres, (both Tracts are improved,) lying 1 mile south of the W. N. C. R. R., and

5 1-2 Miles West of Salisbury,

on the Sherrill's Ford road. He deems any further description of the Land unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase, would prefer to examine for themselves. Terms 6 & 12 months credit with interest from date. THOS. T. LOCKE.

May 26, 1859. 45-6w.

FISH! Fish!! Two Barrels of BLUE FISH, just received and for sale by

48 SMITH & NEWSON.

Firstrate Stock Farm in
WATAUGA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale, on inviting terms, the Farm on which he lives, situated three miles East of Boone, in Watauga County. The tract contains 209 acres, nearly half of it Bottom and Meadow Land; and the other half first quality of up-land, nearly all well watered, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. The dwelling house is very good, and the out-houses are quite sufficient and in good condition.

TANYARD and BUSINESS STAND.

The subscriber also offers for sale about 130 acres of Land, on which there are comfortable buildings, a TANYARD and a Store House, being a very good business stand. This property lies about 2 miles East of Boone, and is remarkable for the superior quality of its Springs of water, some of which are said to possess healing properties in a high degree.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to pay a visit to this county during the hot summer months, and examine this valuable property, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

HENRY M. BLAIR.

March 10, 1858 6m34

OFFICE N. C. RAIL ROAD,
Salisbury, June 17th. 1858.

The next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, will be held in Hillsboro' on Thursday, the 8th of July next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
TREASURER.

June 19, 1858. 49—2t.

ATTENTION
ROWAN ARTILLERY!!

THE Cloth and Trimmings for your **UNIFORM** also CAPS and other EQUIPMENTS have been received at

A. & W. MYERS'

where you are requested to march forward and select, so as to be ready of the FOURTH OF JULY.

June 19, 1858. 49—tf

Kerosene Oil.

DISTILLED from Coal—not explosive—gives a cheaper and brighter light than any burner ever yet discovered. For sale by

C. A. HENDERSON, Druggist,
38 Sole Agent for Rowan County.

DR. A. M. NESBITT,

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office on Water Street, or at his residence in the West Ward.

Salisbury, June 16, 1858. 49—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Great Beautifier so long unsuccessfully sought,
TOILET ARTICLE
FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO ITS original color; covers luxuriant growth; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neauralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., November 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriaut crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restyrative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

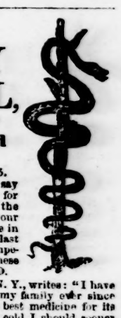
Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.

44—2m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, ESQ., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hands a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is now offering at cost for cash.

May 25th, 1858—tf. JAMES BEARD.

CLOSING OUT

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST

AT

A. & W. MYERS'.

No. 4, Granite Building.

THE subscribers being desirous of reducing their Spring Stock have determined to put the balance of their goods at such prices as will induce our friends to buy whether they are in need or not.

Our stock consists of every article usually kept in city and country Stores, and we would call upon our friends and the public generally, to give the remaining portion of our stock an inspection before purchasing elsewhere, as we have determined upon selling out our Goods before we go North to replenish our stock preparatory to commencing the Fall Season.

We would also respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to our stock, which, upon inspection, they will be satisfied that we are determined to close out our Goods without regard to cost.

An early call is solicited.

Salisbury. N. C. June 1st, 1858.

WANTED.

A GOOD FIFER will find it to his advantage, by applying to the Captain of the Rowan Rifle Guard. 46—tf.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods and Grocery business at Silver Hill under the name and style of Symons & Co.

J. V. SYMONS,
THOS. SYMONS,
JOHN F. REDMAN.

March 15th 1858.

☞ The business at Salisbury will be carried on by Symons & Brother as heretofore. 47—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of HORACE H. BEARD, deceased, I will offer for sale, on the 20th day of July next, at his late place of residence, in Salisbury, all his personal property, among which are **EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES,** two Horses, a two-horse Wagon, Cows, Hogs, and all kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

8 NEGROES.

Among these Negroes, **JACK** is a first rate Tailor; two other able-bodied men are good field hands; a valuable woman, having three children, is a good cook, washer, and ironer; and another is a smart-house-girl, about 18 years old.

The **TERMS,** which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Horace H. Beard, deceased, that they must present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, as the estate must now be settled, and therefore, indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES B. BEARD.

Salisbury, May 29th, 1858. 46—ts.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale that portion of my Lot, in the town of Salisbury, upon which the dwelling and out-houses are situated.

Dimensions—275 ft. front by 400 ft. deep.

Terms made easy.

F. E. SHOBER.

May 15th, 1858. 6w—51.

Change of Business.

I HEREBY notify the public that the Mills on West Hill, and the business therewith, connected will hereafter be conducted under the firm of MURDOCH, DARBY & Co. WM. MURDOCH.

Salisbury, April 1, 1858.

TO ALL

INTERESTED IN BUILDING!

The Subscribers call attention to their

Mills on West Hill,

THEY will dress lumber, do all kinds of ornamental wood work, as

MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.

and manufacture Frames, Sash, Blinds, Doors, and Spokes. A large stock of well seasoned, selected lumber, will be kept on hand.

Contracts taken for fitting up stores, and for the erection of all sorts of buildings, for which Plans will be furnished, if desired.

They also call attention to their SPOKES, of the most approved patterns, and superior finish.

Their work is not surpassed by any in the State. Orders filled at the shortest notice.

GRIST MILLS.—Connected with the Factory, are two Grist Mills. Corn will be ground with dispatch and a supply of good meal will always be kept for sale by MURDOCH, DARBY & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., 40—3m

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and
Rowan County; } Quarter Sessions.
May Term 1858.

Henry Ruth, }
vs. } Attachment.
J. T. Foster, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. T. Foster resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, for six successive weeks, notifying him to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the Plaintiff Ruth shall not have judgment against him for the full amount of this claim and the property levied on by virtue of this attachment sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday in May A. D. 1858 and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

May 28th, 1858. (Pr. fee $5,50) 46—6w

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and
Rowan County, } Quarter Sessions.
May Term, 1858.

L. S. Aldrich, }
vs. } Attachment.
J. T. Foster. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant J. T. Foster resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered an adjudged that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner a newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, for six successive weeks, notifying him to be and appear before the Justices of our Court or Pleas and Qurter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead of replevy and show cause, if any he has, why the Plaintiff L. S. Aldrich shall not have judgment against him for the full amount of his claim and the property levied upon by virtue of this attachment sold to pay the same.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858 and in the eighty-second year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

May 28th, 1858. (Pr. fee, $5,50) 46—6w

Lemon Syrup, A superior article prepared and sold by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

70 Dozen Pure French Cherry Brandies for Medicinal use. Just received and for sale by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C. 42—tf

NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER

ISSUED FROM

NO. 70, WALL STEET, NEW YORK,

It is the most correct and reliable work of the kind ever published. It is the only Reporter published in Wall Street, and contains a list of all the Banks in the United States and Canadas.

TERMS—Per Annum. Monthly Reporter (with Coin Chart and Postage Prepaid) $1.00
Semi-Monthly 2.00

To every yearly subscriber is given a magnificent Coin Chart of Thirty-six Pages, which contains beautifully engraved *fac similes* of all the coins in the world.

Numerous Frauds having been practised upon the community by the publishers of certain Bank Note Reporters having quoted as good, numerous fraudulent and swindling affairs, miscalled Banks, the publishers of this, the **ONLY RELIABLE REPORTER,** call attention to the following first class

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK.—Daniel Drew, Banker; Morris Ketchum, Marine Bank, U. S. Life Insurance Company, J. Eidie, Secretary; Howard Fire Insurance Company—J. T. Skidmore, Pres.; Caleb O. Halstead, Pres. Manhattan Bank; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, C. Y. Wemple, Sec'y; Mechanics' Bank, G. De Angelis, Cashier; Geo. Field, Cashier Williamsburgh City Bank.

N. B.—We buy at our office all money at the prices quoted in the Reporter. We also pay special attention to the purchase of LAND WARRANTS. A. NICHOLS & CO., Bankers.

No. 70 Wall street, N. Y. City.

To be Given Away!

All of the Splendid

OIL PAINTINGS

with rich Gilt Frames, now on exhibition at the

SHENANDOAH GALLERY,
68 BROADWAY, N. Y.

To be Given Away!

The proprietors of this beautiful collection of paintings are also owners of a large tract of land, lying in the flourishing village of Cedar Creek, Va, 90 miles by railroad from Washington, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated

SULPHUR, IRON, AND ALUM SPRINGS,

noted for their efficacy in the cure of Bronchial and Cutaneous Diseases.

This land, upon which have been erected a Stone Flour Mill, 2 Saw Mills and 15 Dwellings, at an expense of from $500 to $6,000 each, they now offer for sale in alternate lots.

THE PRICE OF EACH LOT IS $10.

for which a Warranty Deed, free and clear of incumbrance is given. Together with one of the oil paintings on exhibition, which alone is worth the sum paid, and would adorn any gentleman's parlor, whilst the Lot may contain one of the Buildings above named.

Pamphlets containing a Map, and explaining more fully the motive, object to be attained by making this apparent sacrifice of a portion of their property, can be seen at the office of this paper.

Parties remitting by mail will receive their deeds by return post, and their Pictures by such conveyances as they may direct. They will be particular in sending their orders to name the County and State in which they reside, as it is necessary, for us to forward the pictures without delay.

A building loan will be made to those desiring it equal to one half the cost of the building to be erected.

Bank notes should be enclosed in presence of the Post Master, in order to avoid risk. Address

LUCAS, BOWEN & Co.,
No. 618 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to move West or South, now offers for sale his well known

MILLS;

and to any one having capital to invest, he would say come and examine, as he is assured

The Mills cannot be Surpasse,

For Simplicity and Durability of Construction, by any in the Country,

and will grind **MORE GRAIN,** make better turnouts, and **SUPERIOR FLOUR,** to any elsewhere. The

FLOUR MILL

IS A FOUR FOOT FRENCH BURR

and will grind, well, from sixty to seventy-five bushels per day, (12 hours.) The OCRN MILL (just completed) is a three foot ten inch country rock, and he will warrant it to grind en bushels per hour.

These mills are pronounced by competent judges to be a little ahead of any in the country; the machinery being all simple but substantially arranged by No. 1 workmen. There is also a first-rate

TWFNTY-HORSE ENGINE

AND

CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,

and three saws attached, which he will warrant, if well attended, to cut from eight to ten thousand feet of lumber per day. There is but six acres of land in the mill tract, but there is 115 acres nearly joining the mill tract with the mill if wanted. Any one wishing to buy will just call and examine, and he thinks there will be no doubt about trading.

JOHN BEARD.

Feb. 8, 1858 33

HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES, LACE Setts, Lace Veils, Embroidered Hdks, Collars and sleeves, separately or in setts, very cheap at 39 A. & W. MYERS, No. 4, Granite Row.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NICELOT OF LADIES AND MISSES' GAITERS and Children's SHOES.

MILLS & MOOSE.

Salisbury, March 1, 1858. 33.6t

CABBAGE SEED.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF LARGE LATE DRUM head, and large late Flat Dutch Cabbage seed just received at

39—3t C. A. HENDERSON'S Drug Store.

AT THE ROWAN HOUSE is the STAGE OFFICE for all the Stages. They leave Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, immediately on the arrival of the Cars from the South.

Jan. 13th, 1857 29.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! SNUFF!!!

LINTON & WOODWARD'S.

THE entire Stock of this good SNUFF, kept by George W. Brown, was bought and can now be had at W. H. Wyatt's New Drug Store,

Salisbury, N. C. 29—tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

Is Still in Successful Operation.

MY OBJECT IN THIS NOTICE IS TO INFORM the public at a distance, that I am still giving my personal attention to the Manufactury of the best portable sweep, horse power and threshing Machine in North Carolina, with or without straw carriers, workable with 4, 6 or 8 horses, perfectly durable, and will threshs from 3 to 500 bushels of good ordinary Wheat per day; and that I am now maturing and getting up a two horse sweep-power and Machine for small farmers, that will give general satisfaction, which will be before the public in a short time. The public can be supplied with all kinds of material at this establishment at short notice, such as round, square and flat iron, of any size; cast, sponge and blister steel, zinc and babbit metals, for Journals of Machinery, &c. Send in your orders early for those celebrated machines, that you may not be disappointed this season, as many were last.

J. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Eagle Foundry, Tyro, Davidson Co., N. C.

May 4, 1858. 41—4mo.

A CARD---TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having determined to remove to the City of New Orleans, requests all those indebted to him by note or book account, to call and settle the same without delay. He would much prefer settling with his friends in person, and trusts their promptness will obviate the necessity of employing an agent of the law for this purpose. He will remain here for several weeks to wait on those who may call on this business.

CHARLES T. POWE.

Salisbury, Feb. 24 1858 5t32

☞ Recent circumstances render it necessary for me to remain in Salisbury; and I shall therefore, as heretofore, continue the practice of my profession in this place and surrounding country.

CHARLES T. POWE.

Salisbury, N. C., March, 31, 1858. 37.tf

New Drug Store,

SALISBURY, N. C.

W. H. WYATT,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, both Foreign and Domestic, has constantly on hand a supply of

CHEMICALS,

selected from the best Laboratories of Europe and America.

ROOTS, GUMS, EXTRACTS AND OILS,

obtained from Importers direct, or dealers of the highest reputation—may be relied on as PURE and GENUINE.

Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments,

and other preparations of the Materia Medica, prepared with care by him will be found reliable.—Also, all kinds of

MIXTURES, POWDERS, PILLS AND PLASTERS,

usually kept by Apothecaries. Also, a full stock of Lamp Oil, Paints, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Segars, Brushes, Perfumery, Snuff, Sponge, Genuine Patent Medicines, Congress Water, Wines and Brandies.

Medical prescriptions put up with care. All orders promptly filled. Country Merchants and Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.

Attendance at all hours of the night.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1858. 27tf

FEVER AND AGUE—CERTIAN CURE.

WE speak that we do know, and testify to that we have seen, when we say we have never known ENNISS' FEVER AND AGUE PILLS fail to cure when taken according to the directions given.—Read the following certificate from the Rev. Stephen Frontis, formerly pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Salisbury, and now a resident of Iredell county, N. C.

MR. ENNISS—Dear Sir: Having for three years past made use, in my family, of the Fever and Ague pills, and having found them in every case efficacious in arresting at once the disease for which they are designed, when taken according to the directions given, I hesitate not in saying that I consider them not only a safe and valuable remedy, but the best that has yet been found for that distressing and prevalent disease.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.

Price 50 cents per box, and for sale at

J. H. ENNISS' Book Store.

no 10—1y

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken visibly in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, is almost entirely dependent upon the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver.** having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has been, to find some remedy that was prepared, in any of its forms, whereby to counteract the deranged tones. This remedy is at last found, any person complaint, in any of its forms, will be certain conviction is certain. A morbid or bad matter from the stomach, place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is **better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia** ☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while a sure cure for **Cholera** or **Cholera-Morbus,** and a preventive ☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mediJaundice removes all salcine before eating gives vifrom the skin. One dose taken a short time food digest well. time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures acute tacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.* ☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague,** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMOND, Cleveland; FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

Sold by W. H. WYATT, New Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C. 1y36

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers, Charleston.

Who are daily receiving fresh supplies of Groceries which they offer for Cash at largely reduced rates.

Produce wanted in exchange for Goods or Cash.

Country merchants are also invited to call and examine their stock, before going to New York, Philadelphia or Charleston.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

COUNTRY PEOPLE are particularly invited to call at

SPRAGUE BROTHERS'

GROCERIES!

NEW CARRIAGE

AND

SMITH SHOPS.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a Copartnership, and will carry on the making of all sorts of fine and substantial Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, &c., at F. Mowery's old stand, and will do all kinds of repairing on short notice, in the best possible manner, and of the very choicest materials, not to be surpassed by any in the State.

All kinds of country produce and lumber taken in payment for work. Call and try us and satisfy yourselves that it is the cheapest and best anywhere!

ED. RUSHER, JOHN L. RENDLEMAN,
CHAS. REEVES, ALFRED RUSHER.

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1858. 1y—26.

WOODRUFF, SPRAGUE & Co.

DEALERS IN GRAIN and FLOUR

ALSO,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

6 and 8 Hyne-Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JAS. WOODRUFF,
J. S. SPRAGUE,
C. N. AKRELL.

Aug. 11, 1857. tf47

FRENCH BBREGES in Robes and Plain Dresses, very cheap at A. & W. MYERS,

39 No. 4, Granite Building.

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

BANNER OFFICE.

HAVING effected an arrangement by which is secured the aid of Mr. SAMUEL W. JAMES, late of the Herald, an experienced, skilful and tasty JOB PRINTER, and the use of his Splendid Materials, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, the Banner Office in Salisbury, is now prepared to execute all kinds of JOBS, such as BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, CARDS, LABELS BLANKS of all sorts, and every other description of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, at the shortest notice.

Terms will be reasonably low to suit the tight money pressure; and payment, in all cases, is expected to be CASH on delivery

SURVEYING! SURVEYING!! SURVEYING!!

YOUNG MEN LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! A more profitable Business you could not engage in.

J. C. B. MATTOX & CO, Crafton, Pittsylvania County, Va., continue to give instruction in the elements of SURVEYING on an improved plan, Latitude and Departure. Instruments of recent invention used.

☞ Entire satisfaction given in fifteen days, or no charge made. For further particulars address us at the above named.

Mar 23, 1858 3m36

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.

Druggist and Chemist,

SALISBURY, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO SILL & SILL.

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he is now receiving and shall continue to receive

FRESH ADDITIONS

TO HIS STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines &c.

WHICH HE IS SELLING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Having recently enlarged my stock very considerably, I can with confidence, offer to the public as large and complete an assortment of as fine a quality of

PURE DRUGS, &c.

as can be found in the State.

Physicians, Farmers, and Country Merchants, especially would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 7, 1858. 25—tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE Subscriber having bought the interest of ROWZEE & CO., in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS

would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salisbury and the country generally, that he is now, to some extent, and will, in a short time, be fully prepared to furnish anything in his line of business.

Having had the experience in the business, he hopes by strict and close attention to business, and with the determined effort to improve, to merit the patronage of the public. Furniture Rooms and Shop now

Opposite McConnaughey's Store.

A full assortment of

Coffins, and Fisk's Superior Metalic Burial Cases, air and water tight,

kept constantly on hand.

Terms very low for CASH, or Country produce and Lumber. Interest charged on all accounts after six months standing.

A quantity of good three-fourths and one-and a-quarter-inch

WALNUT AND CHERRY PLANK

wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

SAMUEL R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, N C. 22—3m.

REMOVAL.

WM. R. WILSON, has removed his Jewelry Store to the rooms next to Michael Brown's Store, where may be found a large Stock of **Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,** which he will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in this part of the State, for CASH.

He has in his employ, experienced and skilful Watchmakers, who, with himself, will be prompt in doing honest and faithful work, for all of which, he will give written warrantees to perform well 12 months, and on most reasonable terms. Call at his New Store next to Michael Brown's Store, Main Street.

WM. R. WILSON.

☞ All kinds of lettering done on Spoons, Rings and Canes and Coach-Makers Plates, &c.

WM. R. W.

Salisbury, Jan. 7th, 1858. 1y.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMISION MERCHANT,

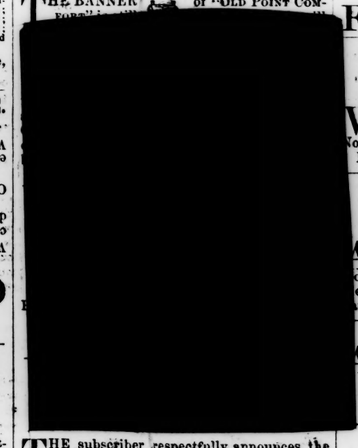
56 Joln Street, New York.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2½ per cent. Commission. Refers to Govs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs., and Rev. C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices sent free. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Falls,*" *N. C.* ($1,) and "CHEROKEE PHYSICIAN: OR, INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH." This invaluable family adviser should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and prescribes the remedies from nature's bounteous store, for all our infirmities and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and is mailed FREE FOR ONE DOLLAR. New Rosewood Pianos $150.

New York, Jan. 28, 1858. 1y.

ROWAN HOUSE.

THE BANNER of "OLD POINT COM-



THE subscriber respectfully announces the completion of his shop at Salisbury N. C. for R. R. Car, building of every description.

The fine quality and proximity of the material used by him affords facilities readily to be met with by those engaged in a similar business.

He is therefore prepared and determined to execute all orders entrusted to him in the most durable and workmanlike manner.

L. S. ALDRICH.

April 4, 1857. 42.tf.

STANDARD KEEPER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons in Rowan county, who have not attended to the matter, are hereby notified to apply to me and have all weights, measures, yardsticks, steelyards, and all other measures which the law requires, to be stamped according to law; if not done before the 1st day of April, 1858, the law will be rigidly enforced, without regard to persons; and, if it be made appear that any person is selling or buying without sealed measures or weights, stamped within the last two years, the law will be enforced in all cases.

WILLIAMS BROWN,
Standard Keeper.

Salisbury, N. C. March, 24th, 1858. 36—tf.

FLOWER SEEDS!

JUST received and for sale at

C. A. HENDERSON'S
Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1858. 30—tf

DISSOLUTION.

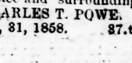
THE firm heretofore existing in the name of McNeely Mock & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by A. J. Mock, and T. C. McNeely.

Fair notice is given to all persons indebted to come forward and make payment as indulgence will not be given, we hope those indebted will respond to this notice as we are very anxious to close the business of the firm.

A. J. MOCK.
T. C. McNEELY,
W. G. McNEELY,
J. P. STIMSON.

Salisbury, March 26, 1858. 37.tf

DR, R. P. BESSENT,



SURGEON DENTIST,
SALISBURY, No. Ca.

has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession. dec 16, '57; 22 tf.

ROBARDS

OF THE

ROWAN HOUSE

HANING at considerable outlay, renovated and refurnished his **HOTEL,** it will in future be devoted to transient visitors and regular boarders willing to pay a price commensurate with the outlay necessary to keep up a first-class hotel.

The business of Salisbury is amply sufficient to support both hotels and private boarding houses, and I am convinced by ten years experience, they cannot be carried on successfully together unless the above plan be adopted.

RATES OF FARE ON AND AFTER THE 20th INST.

BOARD per day,	$1 50
" " week,	10 00
" " month,	30 00
" " year,	300 00
Without Room,	216 00

[No variation from these prices with any one.]

I have with much trouble and expense made arrangements to supply my table with the delicacies and luxuries of the Norfolk and Charleston Markets, and intend to keep a house that will compare favorably with the best houses of any City.

H. L. ROBARDS.

Salisbury, May 19, 1857. 47.tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FIELD SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of Landreth's new crop.

THORBURN'S &c.

FRESH & GENUINE Garden and Field SEEDS, just received and for sale wholesale and retail at C. A. HENDERSON'S Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

These seeds are warranted in every particular.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS has absconded from the County, taking with him a note on G. M. Lyerly, for $25 which he took for a buggy of mine he sold Lyerly, also two notes on J. M. Jones, endorsed by Lyerly. I have obtained judgment against Lyerly as garnishee on those notes; and all persons are forwarned from trading for thesame.

PHILIP J. BROWN.

March 3, 1858. 34tf

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to change her residence, offers for sale the WELL-KNOWN and WELL IMPROVED FARM, situated in Iredell County, on which she now lives, containing

604 Aces,

75 of which are cleared and the rest heavily timbered. It is known as **Williamsburg.** There are on the premises two first-rate

DWELLING HOUSES

about a quarter of a mile apart; one two stories high, painted white, with front porch and back piazza, and the Out Houses are all in good repair. If desired, the farm could be divided into two very convenient Tracts, as there are excellent wells at both houses. There is also an ORCHARD of 1000 fruit trees of every description. To a person wishing a good farm and a healthy location, this place offers inducements as a bargain can be had.

To any one wishing to purchase, I would say, come and see for yourselves, as such an opportunity may not be soon presented again.

Letters addressed to me at Williamsbug, Iredell Co., will receive prompt attention.

L. S. JONES.

Feb. 24, 1858, tf 32

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.

Druggist & Chemist,

SUCCESSOR TO SILL & SILL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAS just received a large stock of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c. In fact every thing usually found in a Drug Store; all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH MARKET PRICES.

Physicians and Country Merchants especially will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

nov. 19, 1857—tf

Gross Degraffa's Electric Oil, all sizes, $1,00 50 and 25 cents per bottle. Just received and for sale by W. H. WYATT.

Druggist Salisbury, N. C.

May 5th, 1858. 1m.

BRIDAL WREATHS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and every description of Bonnet Trimmings to be found at A. & W. MYERS 4. Granite Building. 39

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTES.

FOR SALE AT C. A. HENDERSON'S DRUG Store. 38

W. L. SAUNDERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office No. 5 Beard's new brick building, UP STAIRS.

November 19th, 1857. 1y.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED

Magnesia

A very popular and most excellent preparation, useful as a corrector of Acidity of the Stomach, a gentle aperient, &c., and is invaluable in the diseases of children, always kept on hand at C. A. HENDERSON'S Drug Store.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS.

A sure and certain destruction to Rats and Mice, for sale at

C. A. HENDERSON'S
Drug and Chemical Store.

14.2t.

CONGRESS WATER.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at C. A. HENDERSON'S Drug Store.

Oct. 6, 1857. 3t15.

Dr. J. M. HAPPOLDT,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding County. Office opposite the Post Office.

Salisbury, June 22, 1857. tf.52.

EUGENE MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Salisbury, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to collecting and all other business connected with his profession.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the old County Court Clerk's Office, immediately in the rear of the Court House. Mar. 3, 1858—33

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below McConnaughey's Store.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of every description. repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Sept. 14, 1857. 1y.

B. R. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALISBURY, N. C.

OFFICE ONE DOOR ABOVE M. BROWN & SON'S Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1857. tf

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

CAN be found at his office, or at his dwelling on the same lot, unless professionally engaged. Calls in his absence will be promptly attended to on his return.

Sept. 14, 185.

Gross Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnaps, in pint and quart Bottles, just received and for sale by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

To Cotton Planters.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to sell the best quality of

COTTON GINS

with 10 inch saws at $2.00 per saw, delivered at the various depots of the Charlotte, York and N. C. Railroads.

The advantage these gins have over those shipped from other States is, that they will last longer, (the ribbs being moveable,) the brush covered with tin, instead of cloth, and being more easily repaired and at less expense. By closing the door of the conductor, and the air space below the brush with the slide board, the Gin is made rat proof. With regard to the speed of these gins, quality of lint, and discharge of clean seed, I would refer to Mr. L. Wallace, Morrow's Turn Out, E. G. Palmer, Fairfield; A. B. Davidson, Charlotte, and John M. Pharr, Concord. JAMES M. ELLIOTT.

Winnsboro' May 26, 1858. 45—6mo.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving at his

Drug Store

in Salisbury, a large and well selected stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, fresh Garden and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Spices of every variety, all the Patent and proprietary Medicines of the day. Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Painter's Articles, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c., in fact everything usually kept by Druggists, which have been purchased in the Northern Cities within the last few weeks by himself at cash prices. He flatters himself that he can offer to the public as large and as fine an assortment of Medicines, &c., as can be found in the State. And with his present arrangements and facilities for conducting the business, he can and will sell on as good terms as any house South of Mason & Dixon's line.

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.
Druggist & Chemist, Successor to Sill & Sill.

March, 17, 1858. Salisbury, N. C. 35—tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

Four Horse Coaches.

THE Travelling public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest,* NEAREST, and BEST route WEST. My coaches are fine, and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morgaton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananno Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. Steps or Porter's and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchel's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN,
Morganton, N. C., April 14. CONTRACTOR.

☞ Asheville News, insert 3 months and send their bill to this office. 3m.—39.

EXTRAORDINARY SPRINGS IN

Cleveland, N. C.

DR. W. PARHAM, respectfully informs the public, that the HOTEL at his White Sulphur, Chalybeate and Expectorant Springs, 3½ miles North of Shelby, Cleaveland County, N. C., will be in readiness to receive visiters by the 10th of May next. Its locatian is near the terminus of two tremendous hills, running nearly North and South, out into a valley through plains on a beautiful stream, and in front rises another mountain. The Water is not surpassed for strength or curative qualities. The Hotel is 52 feet long, 30 broad, two stories high, it has 38 feet len, 20 feet broad, two story high, with a basement story for a dining room, in the upper part is the Ball Room, with every convenience. This is a good stand for a store, and has a large quantity of Land attached, now under cultivation, and substantial fences. He desires to sell the property to some company who can afford to improve and make it what it cannot fail to be, a popular Watering place. The house is well furnished, and will be opened as above positively. Particulars can be had by application to the Editor of the Yorkville Chronicle, or address me at Shelby, N. C.

April 7 38 W. PARHAM, M. D.

ANSON HOTEL.

WADESBORO', N. C.

BY

J. B. TWITTY,

SOLE proprietor of Anson Hotel, respectfully solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the surrounding country and travelling public.

He has procured the services of an expeditious and experienced

BAKER, OR CULINARIAN,

who is "Chief Cook and Bottle Washer," will cook at the shortest practicable notice all kinds of Fancy Cakes, for wedding and conversation parties, etc., etc.

He will keep his **BAR ROOM** regularly furnished with the best Religious, Literary and Political papers.

JORDAN, the faithful and well-known Ostler is ever at his post. One and all, come and see.

Jan. 1st, 1858. 27—tf

Right Side up With Care.

A LARGE Stock constantly on hand at SPRAGUE BROTHERS.

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, AND SALT.

Salisbury, Dec. 5d, 1857. 21—tf.

NEW PLACE.

Fall and Winter Fashions.

THE Subscriber has removed his Clothing establishment to COWAN'S BRICK ROW, directly opposite the Hardware Store, where he may be found, handsomely prepared to wait on his customers and the public. His present Stock comprises a large and beautiful assortment of

**READY-MADE C